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****
* NATIONAL *
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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Socialist Society Can Only Be the Revolutionary Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the Central Study Group of the Party Committee
at the Shanghai Emery Wheel Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 5, 1975)

In the brilliant work "Critique of the Gotha Program" Marx had waged an irreconcilable struggle against the fallacy of "free state" advocated by Lassalle. From the basic antagonism and struggle between the interests of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the revolutionary experiences of the Paris Commune, he had derived an irrefutable truth: "Between capitalist and communist society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat." Our study of Chairman Mao's important directive concerning the question of theory in conjunction with the study of this teaching by Marx is of tremendous significance toward further clarifying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and understanding the importance of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in the period of socialism.

There is inevitably a period of revolutionary transformation from capitalist society to communist society and in this period the dictatorship of the proletariat must be exercised. This is the unavoidable path in social development and is determined by the characteristics and historical tasks of the proletarian revolution. The proletarian revolution is the most profound and most thorough revolution in the history of human society. It has not only to shatter the bourgeois state apparatus through violent revolution and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat

but to use the magic weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat to abolish the system of ownership by landlords and capitalists and all kinds of private ownership of the means of production, wipe out the differences between the workers and peasants, between town and country and between physical and mental workers, and ultimately wipe out classes and realize communism.

Socialist society is the period of the struggle between capitalism on the decline and communism on the ascent. This struggle is first manifested by the reluctance of the overthrown exploiting classes to reconcile themselves to their defeat. After receiving a telling blow, and after they have been deprived of the means of production, they will launch counter-attacks with hatred grown tenfold and frenzy grown a hundredfold in a vain attempt to snatch back their lost "paradise." Moreover, socialist society is itself the preliminary stage of communist society. "As it just emerges from capitalist society, it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." It takes a fairly long historical period to wipe out the traces of old society and go to the higher stage of communist society.

In our country, the ownership of the means of production has been transformed, the proletariat and working people in our country have basically shaken off the chains of the system of private ownership, and the socialist economic base of our country has already been gradually consolidated and developed. However, the bourgeois right in the aspect of ownership has not been wiped out completely. It still exists to a serious extent in the interrelations of people and still occupies a dominant position in distribution. In addition, there are still the three great differences left behind from the old society, there are still the spontaneous forces toward capitalism and the ideology of the exploiting classes and the old force of habit cannot be wiped out right away. Therefore, in this transition period, the Party members, workers and personnel of state organs may engender certain degenerate elements and new bourgeois elements. We must also see the existence of international imperialism and social-imperialism, and the possibility of their carrying out aggression and subversion against our country at any time. All this shows that in this fairly long historical period of socialist society, class struggle is protracted and complicated and may even be very violent at times. In order to suppress the resistance and disturbances created by the new and old bourgeoisie and guard against the aggression and subversion from imperialism and social-imperialism, it is necessary to insist on in this period the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. Throughout the entire historical period of socialism, whether to uphold or oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat is a touchstone for testing genuine and sham Marxism. Lenin pointed out, "The essence of Marx's teaching on the state has been mastered only by those who understand that the dictatorship of a single class is necessary not only for every class society in general, not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie, but also for the entire historical

period which separates capitalism from 'classless society,' from communism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 200) The "Gotha Program" has precisely betrayed Marxism on this basic question. What it vigorously publicizes is the fallacy of Lassalle's fallacy of "free state," and this has fully exposed its opportunist essence. Subsequently, the opportunists of all times lay prostrate before Lassalle's feet without exception and they picked up what he said as a precious thing. The renegade to the Second International Kautsky talked nonsense saying that the dictatorship of the proletariat was "a phrase" which Marx "happened to recall." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique totally inherited Lassalle's teachings, concocted the fallacy of "country of the whole people" and alleged that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer necessary before the withering away of the state." The renegade and traitor Lin Piao even went farther than this. He maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country as "dictatorial" and "tyrannical" and "the implementation of Ch'in Shih Huang's laws." All this has shown that this repulsive group is the sworn enemy to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Marxism has developed in the struggle against the ideas of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie and can only be developed in the struggle." The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has precisely developed in the struggle against opportunism and revisionism. In the struggle against the Second International revisionism and the arduous struggle against class enemies at home and abroad, Lenin had defended and developed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and led the Soviet people in winning great victories in the October Revolution. Our great leader Chairman Mao has combined the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, comprehensively summed up both the positive and negative aspects of the historical experiences of the international communist movement, put forth the great theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and charted for our Party a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. The great proletarian cultural revolution and movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is of tremendous significance toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

Chairman Mao's recent important instruction on the question of theory calls upon the people of the whole country to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and clarify why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao's instruction has discussed the economic base as well as the superstructure, pointed out that there is still the soil engendering new bourgeois elements in China, and once again warned us of the need to guard against the emergence of revisionism and to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must devote time and energy to the task, read seriously, think again and again, take the lead in learning properly, clarify the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat and fight with unflagging efforts for seriously implementing the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our unit.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Revolutionary Measures for Opposing and Preventing Revisionism

- insights obtained from the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory

by

rusticated educated youths of the Ts'ukou production brigade of the Yench'ing county of Peking municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 3, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao has also pointed out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." The more we educated youths who have gone to the countryside to fight in the Ts'ukou production brigade of the Paihopao commune in Yench'ing county study Chairman Mao's instructions, the more we feel that they are close to us and are important. Through study, we have come to realize more clearly that the sending of educated youths to the mountains and the countryside is a revolutionary measure for opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and that it is of far-reaching significance toward reducing the three major differences and restricting the bourgeois right, and we have further raised our consciousness in taking the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants.

We young people of this generation, grow up in the new society. The founding of the socialist system has opened up for us a road leading to the ideal realm of communism, but the realization of the ideal realm of communism must still depend on the effort and struggle of our many generations. Marx told us that socialist society is only the first stage of communist society. "It has not developed on its own foundations, but, on the contrary, as it has just emerged from capitalist society, it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." In socialist society, there are still differences between the workers and peasants, between town and country and between mental and physical labor. The bourgeois right has not yet been completely wiped out in the system of ownership. It still exists to a serious extent in the interrelations of people and still occupies a dominant position in the aspect of distribution. All these things are the traces of the old society and the soil breeding capitalism and the new bourgeoisie. In order to gradually whittle down such soil and conditions, we must persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and wage a resolute struggle against the erroneous thoughts and actions of enlarging the three major differences.

In February this year, someone from the city wrote a letter to us, asking us "when we will be assigned work" and "when we will return to the city." We have discussed this letter and come to realize that in putting forth these two questions, the writer of this letter, no matter what his motive may be, is in reality tempting us to return to the city and go astray from the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants. Through analysis and criticism, we have further raised our awareness of the two-line struggle and are even more resolute in our determination in making revolution all our life in the countryside.

In "The Great Beginning," Lenin profoundly pointed out, "Clearly, in order to abolish classes completely, it is not enough to overthrow the exploiters, the landlords and capitalists, not enough to abolish their rights of ownership; it is necessary also to abolish all private ownership of the means of production, it is necessary to abolish the distinction between town and country, as well as the distinction between manual workers and brain workers. This requires a very long period of time." This is to say that in order to abolish classes completely and realize the ideal realm of communism, it is necessary not only to abolish the system of private ownership of the means of production by the landlord and bourgeois classes, but also criticize the idea of bourgeois right and gradually reduce and ultimately wipe out the three major differences and "create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again." This is an extremely important task placed in front of people in the whole country, and in particular, our revolutionary youths. Chairman Mao has called upon the "educated youths to go to the countryside" and pointed out that "the countryside is a vast world where a lot can be done." This is precisely for guiding us educated youths in fighting for reducing the three major differences and restricting the bourgeois right and forging ahead heroically toward the great goal of communism. After going to the countryside and in the course of implementing the policy of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs," we pay attention to carrying forward the communist spirit and realizing "from each according to his ability" in his work. Last year, the four classmates who transplanted rice seedlings at the Nants'ukou production team made use of their spare time to water the pear trees and walnut trees newly planted by the production team and they were praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

All new things grow to maturity in the course of struggle. This socialist new thing of sending the educated youths to the mountains and the countryside is an effective rebuff and open challenge to the idea of bourgeois right and is therefore bound to encounter the attacks from the ringleaders of the revisionist line who vainly attempt to consolidate, extend and strengthen the bourgeois right, and opposition from those people bound by the idea of the bourgeois right. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique especially hated the sending of the educated youths to the mountains and the countryside and slandered it as "tantamount to reform through labor in disguise." This has not only revealed their antagonism to the working people, but also exposed them as making use of the idea of the bourgeois right to launch attacks against the Party in a vain attempt to incite a section of people more deeply influenced by the idea of the bourgeois right and oppose this great socialist revolution. The fact is precisely so.

Toward the end of September last year, a fellow with an ulterior motive in view wrote a letter to our group of educated youth uniting at length on the nonsense of "youth" and "age." We immediately reported this to the Party committee of the commune and held a meeting to analyze this letter. We thought that the deadly aim of this letter was to smear the sending of educated youths to the mountains and the countryside as "wasting the youth" and "passing the years fruitlessly." We criticized this reactionary idea and pointed out that the fallacies spread by this letter were only the refurbished version of the theory of "reform through labor in disguise" advocated by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. In going to the mountains and the countryside to make revolution and fighting for reducing the three major differences and restricting the bourgeois right, we are precisely passing the most splendid youth and most fiery years.

We are educated youths armed with Mao Tsetung thought and realizing communism is our noble ideal. Those bourgeois ideas which regard knowledge as private property, go after privileges and luxury and care about fame, gain and status are incompatible with us. We will never allow the bourgeois right to restrict our revolutionary spirit of fighting heroically for the proletariat and the thorough liberation of the whole of mankind but will use our revolutionary actions to restrict the bourgeois right. We have come from the big cities to a deserted mountain village beyond the frontiers. We are well aware that life in the countryside in this period is relatively difficult, but we have come to face this hardship. Different classes have different criteria regarding suffering and joy. The kind of pleasure sought by the bourgeoisie is precisely what is despised by us revolutionary educated youths. Our happiness lies in the arduous struggle carried out for realizing the ideal of communism and diligent work for building the socialist new countryside.

Our comrade-in-arms and classmate Yeh Hsiao-lin had suffered from infantile paralysis and could not exercise one leg well. Actually he was a person who should be kept in the city and taken care of, but, he resolutely asked to be sent to the mountains and the countryside. After arriving in the countryside, little Yeh practiced walking on the mountain path every day and after that he practiced carrying water up the mountain. He first carried small buckets, but later the larger ones. Sometimes he tumbled and spilled the water. But he got up and went to carry water again. When the other advised him to rest for a while, he always said, "Let me practice a few times more." In this way, he finally is able to use large buckets to carry water up the mountain.

Through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have come to clearly realize that the task to ultimately wipe out the three major differences and realize the communist society can only be accomplished through the firm and indomitable efforts of many generations. The protracted nature of the struggle calls for the steadfastness of our ideology. We are resolved to seriously study Chairman Mao's important directive concerning the question of theory and the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, unswervingly strike root in the countryside to make revolution, build the countryside, remold ourselves and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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The First Cheerful Step

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 3, 1975)

On February 21 last year, under the title of "A Pleasing Result in the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius," this newspaper published the advanced deed of a letter written to the Peking municipality committee of the Communist Youth League jointly signed by the 53 senior middle school graduates of the middle school attached to Tsinghua University, the middle school attached to Peking University and the Peking Middle School No. 123 respectively in that year resolutely requesting to be sent to the mountains and the countryside to make revolution.

More than a year has now elapsed. How does this group of revolutionary young fighters now stand? This is a question of concern to many comrades. We are pleased to be able to tell everybody that the young fighters have quickly grown to maturity. They have studied well and attained pleasing results on the journey to persevere in the countryside. The article by the rusticated educated youths of the Ts'ŭkou production brigade of the Paihopao commune in the Yench'ing county published by this newspaper today shows their insights obtained from the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. In conjunction with their personal experience, they illustrate that the sending of educated youths to the mountains and the countryside is a profound socialist revolution and a great undertaking of profound significance in reducing the three major differences and restricting the bourgeois right. The results which they have attained offer further evidence of the sturdy growth of this group of revolutionary young fighters.

Chairman Mao points out, "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." In the present movement to study the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of educated youths must develop the strong point of the youth in being the "most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking," assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and on the basis of linking up theory with practice, genuinely understand why it is necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, what the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is and how to struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, constantly raise their consciousness in adhering to the countryside and further consolidate and develop the great fruits reaped through sending the educated youths to the mountains and the countryside.

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SMALL PRODUCTION

Why Is It That Small Production Will Engender Capitalism

- An account of a theory supplemental instruction session given by the Red Star brigade of Chiangshan county, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1975)

Commune member: Tutor, recently everyone is studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. Will you give us a supplemental instruction and tell something about your understanding.

Tutor (secretary Wang Chin-k'ang of the Party branch of the Red Star brigade, Chiangshan county, Chekiang Province): Fine. After the victory in the Russian October Socialist Revolution, Lenin gave an important discourse on how to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out: "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." The struggle against the capitalist tendency of small production is an "incomparably difficult task and is bound to be a long-term task" of the proletariat in thoroughly triumphing over the bourgeoisie. Today, I will lay emphasis on this point.

Commune member: What is small production?

Tutor: Small production is production based on individual private ownership of means of production and on individual labor. Both individual handicrafts and individual agriculture are small production. It is characterized by a small scale of production and limited output using one's own means of production for scattered operation and mainly relying on one's own labor to produce. Like "wood in flowing water" this kind of production is not stable. It cannot stand wind and rain and is most susceptible to polarization with the great majority sinking down and becoming paupers and a few floating above, enriching themselves and becoming the exploiting class. Was this not the case with us peasants before liberation? Under the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the landlord and rich peasants, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants had nothing or very little in terms of land and instruments of production and mainly relied on the cultivation of leased land or the sale of labor to eke out a living.

Commune member: Our social system changed after liberation. How is it that polarization has appeared?

Tutor: True, after liberation, we introduced labor reform, eliminated the feudal system of ownership and emancipated the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. However, before establishment of the cooperatives the peasants' production was still mainly small production or individual farming. If such a situation did not change, the peasants could disintegrate, and capitalism would appear. It may be remembered that a few years

after we distributed land and hills in post-liberation days, some poor and lower-middle peasants began to sell land and mortgage hills and some began to buy land and build houses. Is this not so with a poor peasant commune member present here?

(Poor peasant commune member: I had many children and my burden was heavy at that time. I happened to be in poor health, too weak to brave wind, frost, rain and snow. I was compelled to sell out a hill plot allotted to me during the land reform.)

Tutor: Under these circumstances, an extremely small number of people got rich by exploiting others. This means revival of capitalism. Therefore, Lenin said, "The peasant economy is still small commodity production. This is an unusually broad and extremely deep capitalist foundation. On this foundation, capitalism can be preserved and revived." Such was the situation in our China. Such was also the situation prevailing in Russia a few years after the October Revolution. Lenin pointed out, at that time, some rich peasants, availing themselves of the shortage of grain supply for urban workers, plundered, did speculative business in huge quantities of grain at prices ten times the state price, and vigorously engaged in capitalist activities. According to Lenin, such is bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie is engendered here. The same situation was also found before we institute the system of planned purchase and supply shortly after liberation.

Commune member: You referred to the situation in post-liberation days. I got it. Then, universal establishment of cooperatives and people's communes has long been realized in the countryside, the individual economy has turned into a collective economy and small production turned into collective production, and socialism has scored tremendous achievements in various fields. Under such a situation, how could capitalism arise?

Tutor: Your question is well put. True, our countryside has realized collectivization and embarked upon the broad socialist path, and the people's commune system has demonstrated its great superiority. But it should be noted that before the collective ownership is elevated to the socialist system of all-people ownership and before the remnants of private economy have disappeared, the peasants being always what they are, will inevitably retain certain characteristics inherent in small producers. Among some rich middle peasants there inevitably exist spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism. The class enemy is still disrupting the socialist collective economy. The two-road struggle between socialism and capitalism has not yet come to an end. We should take an overall view of the problem and take into account not only victories after struggle but the struggle after victories, not only the ebullient enthusiasm of the masses for building socialism but also the fact that some people want to promote capitalism even in their dreams. Chairman Mao said, "The capitalist tendency is serious among rich peasants. So long as we relax political work on the peasants in the least during the cooperation movement and even for a fairly long period hence, the capitalist tendency will spread unchecked."

Commune member: Old Wang, this is an important point. Will you please elaborate.

Tutor: All right. It is common knowledge that in socialist society there still exist two socialist systems of ownership--all-people ownership and collective ownership. This determines that our country is still practicing the commodity system. Under the capitalist system, commodity production is production aimed at acquiring surplus value. Under the socialist system, commodity production no longer embodies the relationship in which the capitalists exploit the workers. But with the remnants of private ownership still existing in our countryside and with bourgeois right still existing in the fields of exchange and distribution, those rich peasants who want to traverse the capitalist road will carry out capitalist activities through certain legal and illegal channels, taking advantage of the money and private plots in their hands and the products from family sidelines, thus giving rise to such acts of capitalist exploitation as converting commodities and money into capital and taking labor as a commodity. It can be seen that with the commodity economy in existence, small production will give rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie.

To illustrate this point, let me cite an example. We have a mountainous area here. Bamboo and trees being available, conditions are relatively favorable for the making of tables. A table like the one before me costs around 5 yuan. Yet in the city or on the plains, such a table fetches 8 yuan. In the exchange of commodities, if things are bungled, some people seriously affected by capitalist tendencies would engage in speculative activities and reap profits thereby. Such a situation was found in our brigade. Last year, some individual commune members taking advantage of the opportunity to work on the hills, secretly cut down collective trees. A few days later they got back on the hill and carried the felled trees home. The story was made up about their good luck to have picked some wood. Then the wood was made into furniture supposedly as a gift for relatives but actually it was secretly sold for profits. We later adopted proper measures and put an end to this practice. It can be seen that if no restrictions are imposed on the commodity system, capitalism and the bourgeoisie will arise very quickly.

Commune member: Small production spontaneously engenders capitalism. The way you put it has made me understand. I feel there is another point to be made clear. It is that we should take note of the instigation and sabotage activities of the class enemy.

Tutor: Right! Lenin once said, "Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the exploiting classes, i.e., the landlord and capitalist classes, have not disappeared nor will they disappear offhand." Though limited in number, they have a great energy. Their importance is incomparably greater than their numerical strength. These guys are seeking capitalist restoration at all times. They hate socialism to the bone. The situation in which we have won victory, the class enemy often changes tactics and exploits the weaknesses of small producers to incite, aid and abet them to attain the aim of sabotage. Among our peasants, some who want to follow the capitalist road are likely to be deceived and used by the class enemy. The class enemy surreptitiously plan and incite behind the scenes and those under their influence come out in the open running to break law and discipline. Was this not so when the mountain forests

opposite our village were ravaged in that year? Those fighting in the front were certain rich peasants and those who pulled the strings behind were the class enemies. The collective mountain forests were ravaged, and the greatest losses were suffered by us poor and lower-middle peasants.

Commune member: Such is indeed the case. We must be on our guard!

Tutor: Other than these, I feel there is something else. It is the mentality of private ownership and habits of small producers. Lack of attention to education will also give rise to capitalist tendencies. From the disintegration of the primitive commune, the concept of private ownership began to shape up. The concept has been formed for several thousand years and is deeply imprinted. The mentality of small owners is strong, particularly among the peasants who for long have formed on a family basis, using plows and rakes. Once formed, an idea has its relative independence. Some may still recall that before liberation, there were posted on their doors in red paper couplets reading "Open the door to bring great luck" and "Wealth come my way." Now, such an old way of thinking is still making itself felt. The pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line represented by "san-tzu i-pao," "four great freedoms," "material incentives," etc., advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers has yet to be eliminated. The idea of amassing a personal fortune still runs very strong in a section of rich peasants. Some people work hard at their abacus, not forgetting "9 x 9 = 81" and always trying by every possible means to get a bit more out of every deal. If such a situation is allowed to take its own course, we shall embark upon the road along which a small number of people will become the bourgeoisie and the overwhelming majority will be exploited by capitalism. This is the very kind of situation the landlords, rich peasants and some people in the country seeking the capitalist road are looking forward to.

Commune member: In my opinion, it is mainly a matter of education. Chairman Mao said, "The serious problem is educating the peasants." Cadres must take the lead and adopt the method of persuasive education and demonstration through typical examples to lead the peasants in persistently following the socialist road. We must carry out the Party's basic line and persist in conducting socialist education for the peasants. This kind of education is not something that can be done overnight. It is a long-term task. It requires the efforts of several generations. This form of education is required as long as the remnants of small production and the mentality of private ownership exist. What has happened over 20 years since liberation has shown that so long as we strengthen Party leadership and actively give education and exercise leadership, the peasants are willing to follow the socialist road. Last year, with an eye to the problem of some people felling trees at random and making furniture for sale, we conducted socialist education. Relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants, we adopted the five-contrast method (i.e., contrast between the new and old societies, contrast between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the landlord and capitalist classes, contrast between the times before and after the great proletarian cultural revolution, contrast between the correct line and the wrong line and contrast between the advanced and the backward) and talked at a great length on the sweet of following the socialist road and the bitter

experiences of following the capitalist road. We cited personal experiences in educating the masses. The masses were made to see further the beautiful future of socialism and were determined to build socialism in a big way. After socialist education, a spectacular upsurge in the effort to learn from Tachai in agriculture was whipped up. An end was put to random felling of trees. Mountain trees and bamboos were grown on over 1,500 mow of land and fir trees were newly planted on over 100 mow. The mountains of our brigade are green with luxuriant growths.

Our task is to lead everyone in studying well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to build socialism on the one hand and guard against promotion of capitalism on the other. To those individuals seriously affected with capitalist tendencies, we must shout: "Comrades, ahead is a quagmire. Turn back quick!"

Commune member: Old Wang, you have put it well. We should seriously study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely resist capitalist erosion and influence and advance along the socialist golden road charted by Chairman Mao.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

We Must Have a Thorough Understanding of Theory Before We Can Distinguish Between Right and Wrong

by

Ku Ch'iang (顾强)
Political Commissar of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 10, 1975)

The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that socialist society born out of the womb of capitalist society still carries the traces of that old society from which it emerges, in the economic, moral and spiritual fields. In this historical period, due to the influence of bourgeois thinking and the bonds of the force of habits and due to the fact that social products have not yet reached a great abundance, labor has not yet become the prime want of life, and the communist labor attitude has not been universally set up. Therefore, socialism cannot possibly mark its banner with the inscription: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" and can only practice the principle of "from each according to ability, to each according to labor." There still exist things like the commodity system and exchange by means of money.

Touching on bourgeois right, the proletarian revolutionary teacher not only pointed out its inevitable existence in the historical period of socialism but also pointed out that after all it is not communist stuff, but is "an ill" and "a defect" of the new society, a "trace" of the old society and "a bourgeois convention." Some day these things will be put away in the museum of history. To restrict bourgeois right and create conditions to gradually eliminate it--this is a historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, the attitude of some of us toward bourgeois right is often one of seeing the inevitability of its existence and not the need to restrict it; of seeing the certain role played by it in the historical period of socialism and not seeing it as soil breeding the bourgeoisie and revisionism. Some of our old comrades with several decades of revolutionary experience behind them, in those years of revolutionary war, clenched their teeth with hate at the very mention of ruthless capitalist exploitation of the laboring people. And yet today, in the situation in which new and old bourgeois elements exploit the bourgeois right and attack the proletariat in an attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and alter the socialist system of ownership, they often fail to distinguish between right and wrong, remain indifferent in their actions and display a not very clearcut stand and attitude, some of them taking bourgeois right as something axiomatic and rational and justified and even enjoying and pursuing it. What is the underlying cause? The study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has made me understand that a very important reason why some comrades are incapable of assuming a correct attitude toward bourgeois right is because they fail to correctly understand the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat

and to understand whether bourgeois right is after all communist stuff or something left over from the capitalist society. Failure to distinguish between right and wrong theoretically will inevitably leave people muddle-headed and cause them to lose their bearings in practice. Therefore, when referring to the restriction of bourgeois right, Chairman Mao repeatedly teaches us to read more of Marxist-Leninist books. How important this is to our correct understanding and dealing with the bourgeois right! Only by seriously reading and studying and getting clear on the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat can we understand why in socialist society there still exists bourgeois right, what are the relations between the existence of bourgeois right and the emergence of new bourgeois elements and restoration of capitalism and how to restrict bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship.

On the problem of how to treat bourgeois right, there exists an acute struggle between two lines within our Party. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party adopted a series of major revolutionary measures to gradually narrow the three major differences and restrict bourgeois right. Take for example the rustication of educated youths, the movement of the broad masses of cadres and workers, peasants, merchants, students and soldiers to take the "May 7" road, cadres' participation in collective productive labor, college attendance by workers, peasants and soldiers, participation in the Marxist theoretical contingents, the three-in-one combination leading squads elected at various levels, etc. These revolutionary measures are of very profound significance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. However, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company always desperately tried to strengthen and expand bourgeois right. They rabidly opposed and maliciously attacked the series of revolutionary measures adopted by our Party for restricting bourgeois right. Meanwhile, they vigorously promoted "material incentives" and "cash awards in command," advocated the "theory of taking distribution as a matter of decisive importance" and used the decadent declining bourgeois world outlook to corrupt people in a vain attempt to realize their vicious aim of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Therefore, in the acute and complicated two-line struggle between restricting or expanding bourgeois right, we must seriously study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way can we deeply understand the Party's basic line, understand the momentous realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, raise the consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and supporting socialist new things. Only by studying well and clarifying things theoretically can we increase our discerning ability instead of being misled by those revisionist fallacies, and thus more consciously adhere to the socialist direction and firmly and unswervingly traverse the socialist road.

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MASTERY AND APPLICATION OF MARXIST THEORY

Hung-ch'i Article: The Sole Purpose of Mastering Marxist Theory Is To Apply It

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

excerpts from the article "the sole purpose of mastering marxist theory is to apply it" by tien chun in the fifth issue, 1975, of the journal "red flag" follow:

the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is going deeper throughout china. a climate of doing serious reading, linking theory with practice, strengthening investigation and study and making a point of summing up experience is prevailing in many organizations and among many comrades. revisionism is being further criticized. there are significant first results in the study.

chairman mao teaches us: "it is necessary to master marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." this is how our current study should be conducted. while we read and study conscientiously and go into things carefully, we should closely link theory with practice and lay stress on application.

our country is in an important period of its historical development. our party is leading the masses in a great struggle that is far more arduous, complicated and profound than any previous struggle. we will spend a very long time, make big efforts and cover a long, arduous and zigzag course in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and finally achieving the complete abolition of classes. this poses many theoretical and practical questions that we will have to solve. for example, why is there harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base? why is bourgeois right unavoidable, and yet it must be restricted? why cannot the commodity system, exchange through money and distribution according to work be abolished, and yet they must be prevented from giving rise to capitalism? how are the new bourgeois elements engendered? what are the new changes in class relations?

questions like these require theoretical explanation and scientific interpretation. unless we make a conscientious and profound study of the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's instructions and theses on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we cannot be really clear on these questions and truly understand why and how we should

strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie so as gradually to create the conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new bourgeoisie to arise and fulfil the historical mission of the proletariat. judged by these requirements, we can say that our study has only just begun and that we still have a long way to go. high resolve and big effort are needed to make sure that we grasp the subject on the level of integrating theory and practice.

theory is the ideological basis for the line and policies, and the guide to revolutionary action. only when we clearly grasp theory can we have a definite orientation in our action, distinguish between marxism and revisionism and solve all questions correctly.

the unity of theory and practice is a fundamental principle of marxism-leninism. we learn theory not for its own sake, but in order to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and continue the revolution under this dictatorship. chairman mao teaches: "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." we must work and struggle more consciously to implement this instruction in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

there are questions in both the economic base and the superstructure that must be carefully solved in the interest of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. and it is for the purpose of better understanding and solving these questions that we advocate doing conscientious reading, linking theory with practice, undertaking investigation and study and summing up experience. linking theory with practice to arrive at a solution of these questions will make our study go more deeply.

questions in practical work, many of which are rather complicated, must be solved with prudence. in particular, no changes should be made rashly where clearly defined policies and systems exist. but prudence does not mean it is not necessary to link theory with practice. chairman mao says: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." here he points out explicitly that the major question we must grasp and solve is that of combating and preventing revisionism. what we must do in real earnest is to criticize revisionism further and clear away its influences and manifestations, overcoming empiricism and dogmatism as well. chairman mao teaches: "dogmatism is divorced from concrete practice, while empiricism mistakes fragmentary experience for

universal truth; both kinds of opportunist thinking run counter to marxism." our struggle against revisionism includes overcoming these two erroneous tendencies, empiricism and dogmatism.

resist erosion resulting from the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, get rid of the bourgeois style of living, and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of plain living and arduous struggle; this is an important aspect of our struggle to combat and prevent revisionism. we must effectively carry on struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of the superstructure, support new things that help gradually narrow the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between manual and mental labour, and bring communist spirit into play; this is of major significance for our struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and should be done at all times. particularly at present we should pay attention to summing up experience on these matters and press ahead with struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. all this needs to be guided by the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and we should strive to make progress by our study.

questions in practical work should be concretely analyzed. the two different types of contradictions should be correctly handled and, when it comes to contradictions among the people, more ideological-political work should be done to raise the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in remoulding their world outlook.

on the basis of their theoretical study, many leading cadres have of late gone into the thick of life to conduct investigations and study, sum up experience and work well. leading bodies in many organizations are working with great revolutionary drive, improving their style of leadership, firmly combating unhealthy tendencies and, by exemplary actions, leading the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production, and the results are good. this revolutionary style of study which embodies the unity of theory and practice should be adhered to and carried forward.

POWER GENERATION

Shanghai's Power Generating Capacity Exceeds All China's Pre-Liberation Total

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 7, 1975)

the present power generating capacity of shanghai, one of china's major industrial centres, now exceeds china's pre-liberation total.

since the liberation of the city in 1949, a strong network of power plants has grown up around shanghai providing a powerful impetus for industry and agriculture. electricity used in industry is 14.3 times more than that before liberation. as for agriculture, 97 per cent of the land on shanghai's outskirts is electrically irrigated; electricity used in agriculture increased 4 fold as compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

before liberation shanghai had only three foreign-owned small power plants equipped with imports. most of the key positions from director and manager down to workshop chiefs and stewards were held by foreigners. the dirty heavy work was done by chinese "coolies". all this blatant exploitation has gone forever. now the electrical workers of shanghai are the masters. they take direct part in the management and leadership of the plants including the supervision of technique and finance. the technical force composed mainly of workers is growing up rapidly. many workers occupy leading posts at various levels, some have even gone abroad to serve as experts.

with the development of the power equipment industry, shanghai's power plants have begun to instal chinese designed and manufactured generators. in 1969, the workers there assembled at high speed and with fine quality workmanship china's first 125,000 kilowatt high-temperature and high-pressure hydro-turbine generating set equipped with inter-reheater and inner water-cooled stator and rotor. after that, many other power plants followed suit. the capacity of newly installed generators in shanghai every year in the past few years surpassed the total of all the generators operating before liberation.

applying the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the electrical workers also speeded up assembly work. before liberation a small 2,000 kilowatt generator would took two years to assemble, while now a 125,000 kilowatt generating

set is assembled in four months. in addition, the workers tap the potential of the available equipment and improve the old machinery so as to increase its capacity. for example, the yangshupu power plant, which has a history of more than 60 years, made a series of technical innovations and raised its generating capacity by 38.7 percent.

in all, shanghai has set up one hundred transforming stations and erected 2,600 kilometres of high power transmission lines since liberation. live wire operation is also used to allow transmission to continue even during repairs.

MUSICIANS

Chinese Musicians Sing of Workers and Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

direct contact with the workers, peasants and soldiers, their audience and teachers, is inspiring experienced chinese musicians to make greater efforts to sing in praise of the working people.

during the cultural revolution, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, soprano chu feng-po, tenor wu yen-tse, baritone ma kuo-kuang and hui singer ma yu-mei have gone to perform and solicit opinions in factories, rural people's communes and army units. they found that audiences did not like the kind of songs pushed under the revisionist line of liu shao-chi but revolutionary songs. this was expressed both by their applause and their comments in discussion with the artists.

soprano chu feng-po sang the role of hsi-erh, heroine of the revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" -- a brave peasant girl who defies the landlords. in the course of creating the musical image of hsi-erh, she assimilated the experience of prominently featuring proletarian heroes in the model revolutionary theatrical works, became more determined to keep to the orientation of art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and improved her art of presentation. recalling her own experience, chu feng-po made a sharp criticism of bourgeois performing art.

"i visited an exhibition on the oppressive serf system in tibet and the 'rent collection courtyard', a series of clay sculptures bringing to life the grievances of peasants and their resistance to a despotic landlord in szechwan province. i went to the countryside on many occasions to be re-educated by the peasants. the bitter tears shed by peasant women who described their miserable life in the old society brought profound changes in my ideas and feelings. hsi-erh's hatred stands for that of countless labouring women." chu feng-po said.

she knew she should not approach the part as a bourgeois singer who claims to be "acting out of one's self", in other words, searching for ideas and feelings "to project one's self".

"to play hsi-erh well, i must project the spirit of revolutionary resistance of the labouring women." it is in this spirit that chu feng-po works to assimilate the best points of traditional chinese opera singing, extend the range and vary the singing techniques to project the ideas and feelings of the heroine.

a vagrant before liberation, baritone ma kuo-kuang has seen how new china has liberated serfs and slaves of tibetan nationality who are building up a new life. "like myself, they used to be slaves and now are masters of the country," he said. one of ma kuo-kuang's most popular numbers is "song dedicated to peking", expressing the tibetan people's warm love for chairman mao and socialism. he said, "only with proletarian revolutionary zeal can we present what is in the hearts of the workers, peasants and soldiers and voice their aspirations."

"don't forget to store grain after a good harvest" is a folk song composed by the tenor wu yen-tse who went to work and live in a people's commune in a hupeh province mountainous area during the cultural revolution. carrying the unhusked rice downhill in a joyful procession, the first peasant and the last sang queries and replies in folk song form to keep pace. this kind of song was used also by lumbermen in the hills. the strong rhythms and refrains "oho" echoed among the ravines. wu yen-tse was moved to collect and study the special features of the melody of these folk songs and composed "don't forget to store grain after a good harvest" with the help of commune peasants in this fashion.

"the life of the workers, peasants and soldiers is the only source of literature and art where we can draw an abundance of raw materials for art as well as artistry," wu yen-tse concluded.

soprano ma yu-mei has lived in rural and stockbreeding areas with multi-national people for a long time.

she sings traditional and folk songs fluently in the languages of the uighurs, khalkhas, kazakhs and hans. she said: "three mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism lay like a dead weight on us minority peoples in the old society. that is why we cherish the prosperity of our socialist motherland. i see how our multi-national people, united as one, are building up and defending the border region. this inspires me to sing of their revolutionary way of doing things and their every success."

the singers often receive letters of encouragement and suggestions from workers, peasants and soldiers.

VETERAN OF LONG MARCH

Veteran of Long March Continues Revolution

(NCNA-English Nanchang, May 6, 1975)

veteran red armyman kan tsu-chang, who took part in the world famous long march in 1934-35 and is now a member of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress, still does his daily stint as he did 18 years ago. though approaching 70, nothing could prevent him from devoting his life and energy to socialism in his home country. people call him "a vanguard fighter in continuing the revolution."

kan tsu-chang joined the workers' and peasants' red army in 1927 and was seriously injured in the head three times during the revolutionary war years. after country-wide liberation, he headed the logistics department of the sinkiang military command of the chinese people's liberation army. but not long after, his brain injury made him unable to fulfil his duty. the leadership and comrades advised him to convalesce at a certain health resort. but he declined and asked to go back to his home village to help build the new socialist countryside. for he kept in mind chairman mao's teaching: "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li."

so he went, with his family, to the yenpei production brigade of the fanglou people's commune in lienhua county, kiangsi province, in 1957. the day after his arrival he bought several baskets for collecting manure and started working in the fields early the next morning. he worked with the commune members every day, except on sick leave or out for a meeting.

the yenpei production brigade used to be a poor place. one-third of the rice fields were virtually quagmires yielding meagrely. under the leadership of the brigade party branch, kan tsu-chang made careful surveys and found ways to transform them. in rigorous winter, he worked in the ice-covered fields like other people, driving piles, making fences, dredging mud and digging ditches. for five winters and springs they worked and transformed all the poor fields. per-hectare yield shot up by 200 per cent.

then kan tsu-chang projected a dam across a river that runs through the commune. he again took part in the battle, which lasted five months and resulted in a reservoir holding 5.5 million cubic metres of water and 21.5 kilometres of canals conducting water to 330 hectares of dry fields.

kan tsu-chang shows the quality of a true revolutionary fighter in the struggle against class enemies and erroneous lines.

in 1962, liu shao-chi fanned up an evil trend of restoring capitalism. someone gave kan tsu-chang a report based on a so-called investigation into a hundred households and said it came from an authoritative source. the report tried to show that income from private plots was much higher than that from collective farming. that evening kan tsu-chang turned to the "manifesto of the communist party" and studied the passage, "the theory of the communists may be summed up in the single sentence: abolition of private property." it was exactly for the abolition of private property, he thought, that countless revolutionaries had shed blood and laid down their lives for the chinese revolution. now there were people trumpeting the advantages of individual farming. was it not an attempt to go back to private ownership, to the capitalist society?

he was up very early the next day. carrying a small bag of rice and a satchel, he set out on a fact-finding trip. in half a month, he travelled over ten production brigades to investigate the situation before and after the commune was set up, and the struggle between the socialist and the capitalist roads. in the end, he sorted out the materials of two production brigades. one brigade stuck to the socialist road and turned from a poor area that lacked grain and funds into one with increasing public accumulation funds and surplus grain for every household in addition to overfulfilling state purchase quotas every year. but its neighbouring brigade expanded plots for private use and allowed capitalist ideas to spread unchecked. grain output decrease year after year and the brigade had to turn to the state for grain supply. kan tsu-chang submitted his investigation report to the county party committee to

illustrate that "only socialism can save china". upon his proposal, the party committee adopted a resolution on carrying out socialist education among the peasants centering around the struggle between the two roads, in order to consolidate and develop the collective economy of the people's commune.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, kan tsu-chang and the poor and lower-middle peasants have pressed ahead along the socialist road in the past dozen years and more. a number of water control projects have been built. seventyfive per cent of the commune's fields are secure from drought and waterlogging as against 25 per cent before. the commune has built 12 small hydro-electric power stations to provide electricity for every household and the processing of farm produce. recalling these changes, the commune members give full credit to kan tsu-chang and dub him as "a staunch pillar" in upholding the socialist road.

kan tsu-chang shared a small house with his two brothers for a long time after returning home. on many occasions the local civil affairs department wanted to build him a house according to state regulations, but he declined. when villagers tried to persuade him, kan tsu-chang said, "that's the party's care. but the state needs money for construction. our house is all right now as it is." later his family grew, and kan tsu-chang led the whole family, old and young, in making bricks and tiles during the slack farming season and putting up another house.

in the past 18 years since his return, he has preserved the fine style of plain living and hard struggle. he eats, wears and lives as an ordinary commune member does. he grows tobacco for his own use, and even made his tobacco-pouch himself. in mid-march this year when he went to peking to attend a session of the standing committee of the national people's congress, he still wore the same old cotton-padded jacket as he did in sinkiang.

although he receives the same pay as he did in the army, he never regards the money as his private property. he said: "since the pay is from the state and the working people, we have the duty to use it in the interest of the revolution." in the past dozen years and more, he has contributed 80 per cent of his total income to the collective for building water conservancy projects, buying chemical fertilizer and farm machines and implements, or helping commune members in need.

someone asked him, "you were given an official post, but you declined; you may choose an easy life, but you didn't; you have a lot of money, but you spend very little. what on earth are you after?"

kan tsu-chang replied: "we make revolution not to seek one's own gain or to breed a new privileged stratum after overthrowing an exploiting class, but to abolish private ownership, liberate the whole mankind and realize communism."

kan tsu-chang's elder son has a big family and asked his father to build him a new house. this set kan tsu-chang thinking: "what should we leave behind for the younger generation?" in the evening, he called his children together and studied the "manifesto of the communist party" with them. pointing at the words "abolition of all right of inheritance", he said: "to leave behind a big fortune for one's children to live a parasitic life is a concept of the landlord and capitalist classes. we of the proletariat should leave behind revolutionary traditions for the younger generation, and not a cosy home." he criticized his elder son and gave his children farm tools and notebooks to record their labour. he made a rule: every one of the family should modestly learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and take part in collective productive labour.

his second daughter returned to the village after finishing middle school in 1972. kan tsu-chang taught her how to transplant and harvest rice, often examined her work, and urged her to love the countryside and love labour. he also told her stories of revolutionary martyrs and encouraged her to press ahead.

kan tsu-chang now has three children working in the village as ordinary commune members. he guides them with his own words and deeds, and invites old poor peasants to educate them in class struggle by telling them the history of their village, of the poor peasant families, and of the revolution and the difference between the old and new societies. the children are encouraged to take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, devote their life to the countryside and be new peasants with both socialist consciousness and culture.

kan tsu-chang's unwaning enthusiasm for continued revolution stems from the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

even during the revolutionary war years, he paid attention to the stuoy of revolutionary theory. after returning to his home village, he kept up his study although he was hard pressed with work. in the past few years, he has read four volumes of "selected works of marx and engels" and some works by lenin and stalin, and twice gone through the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung". combining study with practice, he strives to remould his world outlook and raise his

consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the present movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he sets a new task on himself: in order to carry the revolution through to the end, he should work hard to add bricks to the edifice of socialism and more important, he should lead the masses in eliminating the soil that gives rise to revisionism and gradually creating the condition in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new bourgeoisie to arise.

WOMEN IN TIBET

Tibetan Women in Lhasa Fully Employed

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 6, 1975)

the people's government has arranged jobs for nearly all tibetan women fit for employment in lhasa city, this capital of china's tibet autonomous region. in pre-liberation days, few women were employed here.

tsedrolga, a 35-year-old women worker at a carpet factory, had this to say: "the birth of socialism in tibet has provided tibetan women with every job opportunity."

tsedrolga is an advanced worker in the factory where women account for 70 per cent of the workers. she was interviewed when weaving an exquisite carpet showing two dragons sporting with a ball in flames.

under the dark feudal serfdom before liberation, the three categories of manorial lords (the reactionary tibet local government, the nobility and the monasteries) who constituted less than five per cent of the population in tibet held all the farmland and most of the livestock, while peasants and herdsmen deprived of everything were driven into the cities. unemployment was serious and about one-fifth of the inhabitants in pre-liberation lhasa were beggars and homeless wanderers. women of the labouring classes experienced even deeper sufferings.

tsedrolga said that all three generations in her family were good carpet weavers, but none of them could find a job before liberation. after liberation, she and her two sisters became workers in the same workshop, and each now has a happy family. tsedrolga's husband is

a doctor in a machinery repair plant, and the couple earns 137 yuan a month. her son is going to middle school and her daughter to a primary school.

thinking of her family's life in the old society and the new, she said with deep emotion, "old tibet was plagued by the worst unemployment. in the new tibet, the labouring people are the masters and never worry about their jobs. how different are the two social systems exclamation"

following the democratic reform in tibet in 1959, the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce was carried out step by step and socialist ownership established in the cities. in the countryside, the emancipated peasants and herdsmen firmly took the road of socialist collectivization, and people's communes now embrace over 90 per cent of the townships in the autonomous region. the establishment of socialist relations of production eliminated the root cause of unemployment.

lhasa, which had no modern industry before liberation, has now become one of the rising industrial centres in tibet. it has dozens of medium-sized and small industrial enterprises covering power supply, coal mining, chemicals, machine-building and textile and other light industries. the number of the employed has grown continuously. the state arranges work on a plan for new workers every year on the basis of the needs in revolution and construction and of their abilities. the number of workers in lhasa has increased about six-fold since 1959. many tibetan women are now outstanding workers, and some leading cadres.

since 1959, many housewives in lhasa have become workers in state enterprises or in workshops and service centres collectively run by street neighbourhoods. there are now over 50 handicraft cooperatives and service centres operated chiefly by women. the cooperatives usually do processing work for state factories.

at the wool processing cooperative run by the shengli neighbourhood committee on linsin street, 102 of the 108 workers are women. the cooperative makes over 3,600 tibetan quilts a year.

there are 792 families in the area under the neighbourhood committee. of these, 297 families were completely jobless and had to beg for a living before liberation. now each of them has one or more persons working.

job opportunities in new china are open to women without discrimination. in enterprises in lhasa as elsewhere in the country, the principle of equal pay for equal work is practised for workers of both sexes. various measures are taken to protect the health of

women. they are given proper consideration during periods of pregnancy and baby-nursing. pregnant women are assigned lighter work. women workers are granted a maternity leave of two and half months with full pay, and longer periods for cases of difficult delivery. medical workers make the rounds of the factories to promote mother and child care.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Workers Delegation to China of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

a workers delegation to china of the society for anglo-chinese understanding was honoured at a banquet hosted by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries here this evening. leading members of the delegation are harry hovell, president of the trade union council in the society, and mechanic betty houlden.

present at the banquet were chin tsu-min, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and tsou jui-lu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal trade union council.

at the banquet, yang chi, harry hovell and betty houlden proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of friendship between the workers and peoples of china and britain.

the delegation arrived here on april 30.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Five Years of People's War Bring Historic Changes--by Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

when we were visiting the cambodian liberated areas last march, the valiant cambodian people had been waging their national liberation war for five years and were at that moment rapidly advancing to the great victory of liberating the whole country.

in this heroic triumph, heaven and earth have been overturned exclamation the five years of fighting has wrought tremendous and historic changes in the country. driving through the length and breadth of the vast liberated area, along highways and over turbulent rivers to see many well-known battle sites, we were both moved and excited. from the mountainous regions

to the beautiful seashore, from lush green and rolling hills to the vast rich plain, everywhere were reminders of the people's heroic deeds and radiant victories of people's war.

our visit convinced us that the cambodian people are a true bastion of iron, a great and heroic people making the history of their country. in the five years of war, the national liberation armed forces supported by the people fought the enemy sublimely and valiantly through day and night, rainy and dry seasons, defying all difficulties and hardships. this heroic people and their armed forces found victory through the barrel of a gun and restored to the people their beautiful land.

with uncompromising integrity, the cambodian people were determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. faced with an enemy equipped with planes, guns, tanks and other modern weapons and several times or even dozens of times greater in strength, the liberation armed forces, in the early days of their national liberation war, dared to take up simple weapons such as bows and machetes to fight u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we visited the now famous highway 6 in baray, north cambodia, where the enemy launched "operation chenla 2" in 1971, which the liberation forces turned into the enemy's burial ground. the highway 6 victory typifies the triumph of the weak over the strong, the small over the big. in the rainy season of 1971, the lon nol clique, with the support of u.s. planes, mobilized its 20,000-strong "crack" forces from phnompenh in an attempt to reopen highway 6 and cut the link between the eastern part of the liberated area and its southwestern part. the encroaching enemy forces then outnumbered by ten to one the people's armed forces in the northern area. however, the people were not at all cowed. with high militancy they declared: "we will wipe out the enemy at wherever point he starts his attack." the fury of the people in the north cambodian liberated zone blazed with flame and the young people rushed to join the army. supported by the people, the people's armed forces showed great skill in avoiding spearhead attacks and luring the enemy deep into areas where they could be isolated and attacked by small groups of fighters. this drove the enemy to spread his forces on a very long front. under these favourable conditions, the people's army was able to concentrate a superior force and launch a powerful offensive against the enemy in the taing kouk region, south of baray. some 1,800 enemy troops were captured alive and the enemy was cut off from retreat. in the ensuing enemy confusion, the patriotic army and people cut the enemy lines, dividing, encircling and wiping out the enemy bit by bit. in 100 days of bitter fighting, the people's armed forces wiped out 15,000 enemy troops, dealing a head-on blow to the u.s. plan of "war vhmerization".

when visiting this region, we saw scores of destroyed enemy tanks, armoured vehicles and lorries. but we also saw new huts and cottages going up and banana trees planted on stretches of enemy bombed out land. in filled bomb craters, rows of newly planted mango trees flourished. a leader of the national united front of cambodia in the northern region who accompanied us said, "the war tempered us and we have won. through this campaign, our army in the northern region was enlarged to 11 times its original force and was completely equipped with the weapons it captured."

the cambodian people show in hundreds of ways their spirit of defying hardships and daring to shoulder heavy burdens for the sake of revolution. a song and dance performance given by cambodian artists, "the cambodian people's spirit of self-sacrifice", tells the story of an old poor peasant who, on learning the news of the heroic death of his eldest son at the front, decides to send his second son to the army. he also persuaded his fellow villagers to devote themselves to the liberation of the fatherland. the old man was warmly praised and supported by the villagers and the cadres. cambodian friends watching the performance with us, said, "heroic deeds of this kind are legion in our liberated areas."

we found that this was true. the broad masses of the cambodian labouring people offered their lives and what they possessed to support the liberation war. they sent their dear ones to the front without hesitation. in one "fighting hamlet" in stung trang district, kompong cham province, several old women of a unity to increase production team of only 80 members sent their sons and daughters to serve the national liberation cause. a 57-year-old woman with a family of five -- a husband and four sons who had all been imprisoned by the enemy -- is one example. her husband, eldest and second sons are now leading production work or doing service work away from home, her third son is a regiment commander on the kompong thom front, her youngest son died a hero's death in battle. she herself is energetically organizing women in her hamlet, a model of revolutionary vitality among the older generation. showing us a sharp machete, she said: "my husband and i used this machete to protect our comrades and kill the enemy. now, i use it both as a farm tool and a weapon in battle."

with their highly developed sense of revolutionary responsibility, the cambodian people have rendered all possible services to the cause of liberation. on a steaming hot day, while taking a noonday rest in a hamlet we saw a dozen girls hard at work spinning. thinking that they were members of the hamlet spinning team, we questioned them. we found out that they were a women's frontline transport group. after a long

fatiguing journey they were using their rest period to contribute that much more to the liberation war. while in kampot, we met with the head of the weapon repair plant of the province. he had lost one hand and been wounded in one foot and while experimenting on home-made arms and explosives. but he insisted on going on with his work and after many difficulties had succeeded in turning out gunpowder and weapons badly needed at the front. when asked how the people in the liberated area could go on with such untiring zeal, he answered matter-of-factly: "because we know that we are fighting for liberation."

the cambodian people performed heroic exploits during the war by bringing into full play their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. in the liberated areas, we saw dams, dykes and reservoirs built by the peasants in a united effort to ensure good crops. we also visited dozens of small factories, all of which had come into being during the war and been developed under the most difficult conditions. there were no engineers. all workers came from among the peasants and had never known what a factory was like. they told us: "we relied on collective wisdom, and learned as we worked." they managed by their own efforts to turn out equipment and find the raw materials they needed or they just seized them from the enemy. for instance, they used charcoal as a substitude for carbon black in making rubber sandals (called "fighter's shoes" in cambodia), and substituted the ash of a certain plant for caustic soda in making soap. they also produced looms from spare parts of captured tanks and armoured cars, and built blast furnaces from shell cases. the variety and amount of products they turned out, such as production instruments, daily necessities, foodstuffs and medicines met the demands in the rear and supported the front. we also learned that they made water mines out of unexploded enemy bombs and shells and produced gunpowder from a kind of bird dung. their home-made "flying mines", "peasant mortars" and "guerrilla bazookas" were immensely effective in battle, much to the puzzlement of the enemy.

during our stay in the liberated areas, we saw with our own eyes or heard from our hosts numberless instances showing the great unity at the front and in the rear between the army and the people and how the whole nation went all out to win the war of resistance. in a small village in kanchriech district, kompong cham province, with a population of 211 in 35 poor peasant households the enemy killed 35 people. with their hearts burning with hatred, 60 young and middle aged villagers went to the front, leaving behind them the old and weak to carry on production. in the phomkong village, angkor chey district, takeo province, some 38 per cent of the youth joined the army; another 50 per cent,

serving as reserves for the main forces, took part in guerrilla warfare as well as production.

in the north, we were told, the whole population was mobilized in a campaign to clear the fields and cache stores of grain against enemy raids in order to smash his operation "chenla 2".

in a planned withdrawal, all the people living along highway 6 moved away, taking all their draught animals and food grain with them. when the enemies stormed into the area, they found not a grain of rice, nor a single person to act as a guide. they wandered about helpless, as if in a vast desert. in the meantime, the transferred villagers organized themselves into transport units to send supplies to the liberation forces; many, after sending their children and old folks to places of safety, hastened to the front to take up arms against the enemy, often fighting with weapons just captured from the enemy on the battlefield.

in stung trang district, we saw seven grey-haired old men, the eldest of whom was 75 years of age, high spiritedly weaving bamboo and cane into all kinds of tools for the armed forces and the rural areas. teenage boys and girls in various parts of the liberated area not only work in plants and on construction sites in the rear and guard the communication lines, but also fight in raging front line battles. when we got to the southwest front, four of our drivers were teenagers, two of them only 14 years old and the eldest just 17. one of the 14 year-olds was driver for the division commander and political commissar who accompanied us on our visit. he started driving at the age of 13 when he went to work transporting ammunition to the front on his own.

heroic young women not only are a new force in the productive front in the rear but also fought shoulder to shoulder with the men at the front. a number of women's units saw active service on the battlefield. on the southwest front, thousands of women rescued wounded soldiers on the battlefield, carrying them to safety. on the salt fields along the sea shore, a force made up of 3,000 women carried on production while defending the coast and the vital salt fields. in tram khnar, which was seized through repeated fierce struggles, we met a red detachment of women which had been fighting in the front lines all the year round and had just been withdrawn from the advanced position for a rest period. now they were making ready to plunge into the final battle for the liberation of the whole country.

one day, two cambodian leaders and other comrades-in-arms in the northern area took us down the beautiful prek sankey mountain to view the mekong river. we

talked about the great victory of the cambodian people's war. pointing to prek sankey township ringed by green trees on the banks of the mekong at the foot of the mountain, one of them said, when lon nol staged the reactionary coup five years ago, the people's armed forces in the northern area consisted of only two small units. one, led by the two northern area leading members, launched attacks on the u.s.-lon nol clique troops from the rivers and jungles here. at that time they had no more than 30 men, three rifles and 30 bullets. but with the people's support, the northern area's liberation forces five years later had developed into the invincible contingent of today. the liberated northern areas were linked with other liberated areas and became vast in size and strongly consolidated.

during our whole visit, we deeply felt that with such a heroic people and army the cambodian people's victory throughout the country was historically inevitable and that this victory was near at hand.

in mid-april, on our way back home we heard the stirring news of the liberation of phnompenh and the whole of cambodia. hailing the cambodian people's great victories from a distance, we vividly recalled that the cambodian people waged tenacious and extremely arduous struggles, performing numberless heroic and moving deeds to gain this great victory.

in their five years of fighting, the cambodian people have written a paean of victory of people's war and founded a people's cambodia. emerging with a new look in asia, cambodia sets a brilliant example, proving that a small nation can defeat a big and a weak nation can defeat a strong and providing an outstanding model in people's war for national liberation today. the cambodian people's victory will go down in the history of the world's revolutionary people as one of its most glorious chapters.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese, Canadian Badminton Players Play Friendly Match in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, May 5, 1975)

the visiting chinese badminton team played a friendly match with canadian badminton players here last evening.

a greeting from prime minister trudeau was read at a ceremony before the match began. he extended warm welcome to the visiting badminton team from china and said that its visit will "contribute to the friendship and understanding between the chinese and canadian peoples".

peng chi-lung, head of the chinese team and k. hollands, director of the canadian badminton association spoke at the ceremony.

present on the occasion were a. fraser, official of sport canada, d. folinsbee, executive director of the canadian badminton association, a. bogie, president of the ottawa district badminton association and others.

chinese ambassador chang wen-chin was also present.

the performance of the players of the two countries drew applause from the more than 800 spectators.

at noon today, ambassador chang wen-chin gave a reception in honour of the chinese badminton team. among the more than 100 guests present at the reception were a. andrew, assistant under secretary of state for external affairs, other government officials, dr. j.w. macleod, vice-chairman of the bethune's memorial committee, k. hollands, director and d. folinsbee, executive director, of the canadian badminton association, a. bogie, president of the ottawa district badminton association, leading members of other sports organizations, friendly personages as well as representatives of chinese residents in ottawa.

the chinese badminton team arrived in canada on april 28 from jamaica and has had several friendly matches with canadian badminton players in moncton of new brunswick and quebec city.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Ambassador to Congo Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, May 6, 1975)

a film reception was given here on the evening of may 3 by chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien in honour of president marien ngouabi and madame ngouabi.

"warm welcome to the distinguished congolese guests", a colour documentary which depicts the visit of president ngouabi and his wife to china in july 1973 was projected at the reception.

on behalf of the chinese government, the ambassador presented the film to president ngouabi.

also present at the reception were deputy prime minister c. ngouoto, first vice-president of the national people's assembly p. okyemba-morlende, general secretary of the congolese trade union confederation a. khondo, president of the revolutionary union of congolese women j. bayonne-moutou and other members of the president's party during his visit to china.

during the reception, the congolese president had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Friendship Association Gives Film Reception to Mark Czechoslovak National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a film reception here this evening on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the national day of the czechoslovak socialist republic.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka and officials of the czechoslovak embassy here were present.

also present were ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chai tse-min, president of the host association; and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

chinese colour documentaries were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Foreign Minister on 25th Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Denmark and China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

danish foreign minister knud boerge andersen has in an article marked the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between denmark and china, according to a copenhagen report.

the article carried recently in "denmark-china", journal of the denmark-china friendship association, points out that this year is the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between denmark and the people's republic of china. denmark, it says, "is among the earliest western countries which established formal relations" with china. "over these years we have felt on numerous occasions that this early relationship with the people's republic has, to a great extent, become the basis for development of friendly cooperation in many fields," it adds.

recalling the friendly intercourse between denmark and china, the article points out that the trade between the two countries has been gradually expanded. they have also strengthened many fruitful and effective contacts in culture and journalism. chinese research workers visited danish scientific institutions, while danish physicists, lumber experts, linguists and others made very helpful return visits to china. "all this," it says, "has contributed greatly to the strengthening of mutual understanding between our two countries. such understanding is one of the important prerequisites to international cooperation."

after recalling his visit to china in april 1973, the foreign minister said: "the danish prime minister's visit (to china) in october 1974 is a significant proof of the firm ties forged by denmark and china over these years."

the relations between denmark and china have been vigorously strengthened in the past quarter-century, he wrote. in spite of the long distance that separates them and their differences in culture and social system, "denmark and china have still been able, to a great extent, to identify their interests and realize their desire for extensive cooperation as we are doing today."

in conclusion, the foreign minister expressed his sincere wish and also his belief that china will achieve its goal of building itself in this century from a poor and backward country into a modern socialist power.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets EEC Vice President

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met with christopher soames, vice-president of the commission of the european economic community, and his party today and yesterday. they had friendly conversations.

the foreign minister gave a dinner this evening in honour of the vice-president and his party. present were minister li chiang and vice-minister yao yi-lin of foreign trade and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs ko po-nien.

Chinese Vice Minister Meets EEC Vice President

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin met and had a friendly conversation here today with christopher soames, vice-president of the commission of the european economic community, and his party.

Observers' Group of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

an observers' group of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by jen chien-hsin left here by air yesterday for bordeaux, france, to attend the 8th session of the international association of european adjusters at the invitation of president henry voet of the association.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Men's Basketball Team Plays First Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

the visiting finnish men's basketball team opened its china series in a friendly match with the liaoning provincial team before 18,000 spectators in the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

the finnish team won the match 82-76 after leading 53-38 at half time.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation; and mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, were among the spectators. they met and had a friendly conversation with martti huhtamaki, chief of the finnish basketball delegation, and oiva virtanen, leader of the finnish team, before the match started.

finnish ambassador to china martti salomies was present at the match.

the capital indoor stadium this evening was overflowing with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and finland.

visiting china for the first time, the finnish basketballers gave an excellent performance of accurate shots from the outer perimeter of the keyhole and control of backboard rebounds. the youthful liaoning side impressed the spectators with their fast speed and active defence.

the fine sportsmanship and game shown by both sides drew rounds of warm applause from the packed stands. chinese and finnish players shook hands cordially and exchanged greetings at the end of the match.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 5, 1975)

professor gonin and the other eight members of the medical delegation from france left here for home today.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, shanghai and kwangchow, visited hospitals, a school, a people's commune and chinese export commodities fair, and viewed scenic spots and places of historical interest. they also gave reports on medical sciences and held forums with their chinese counterparts.

they were met and feted by huang chia-szu, a leading member of the academy of medical sciences of china.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

First Chinese Ambassador to Gambia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

lei yang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of gambia, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAU

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Hongkong and Macau Patriotic Journalists Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan met and had a cordial conversation this afternoon with the hongkong and macao patriotic journalists visiting group led by fei yi-ming with li tzu-sung and li hsia-wen as deputy leaders.

present on the occasion were lo ching-chang, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee

of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration; hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; pan fei, leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of departments concerned, including liang shang-yuan, tsui ming-tang and yen hung-liang.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Delegation from Hyogo, Japan, Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 6, 1975)

a 118-member friendship delegation of japan-china friendship wing made up of workers, peasants, women, medical workers, educators and middle and petty entrepreneurs of hyogo prefecture, japan, left for peking by air today at the end of its friendly visit to shanghai.

the delegation flew into shanghai from japan on may 2. when the japanese friends, each holding a small red banner inscribed with the slogan "long live the eternal friendship between the japanese and chinese people exclamation" alighted from the plane, they received a rousing welcome from some 200 singing and dancing local people. liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, met on the morning of may 3 with masao takagi, leader of the delegation and president of the hyogo prefectural chapter of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and takao watari, ichiro yamaguchi, toraichi nakata and masao nakajima, deputy leaders of the delegation, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

while in shanghai, the japanese friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the lu hsun memorial hall, factories, people's communes and children's palaces and had discussions with representatives of various circles on the criticism of lin piao and confucius, the revolution in education, the functions of trade unions and women's organizations and other topics. they also gave an account of how they had launched a signature-collecting campaign for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at a sooner date on the basis of the joint statement between the governments of japan and china. many of them had taken to the streets to propagate the significance of japan-china friendship and had collected

more than 10,000 names signatures. workers, peasants, women, youths and personages of other walks of life in shanghai thanked the japanese friends for the active efforts they had made to promote the friendly relations between china and japan.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception in honour of the japanese friends.

Kobe Port Goodwill Delegation from Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

a goodwill delegation from kobe port, japan, led by shoichi ijiri vice-mayor of kobe, arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of the bureau of water transport under the chinese ministry of communications.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by liu yun-chou, deputy director of the host organization.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and his assistant hidesuke okabe concluded their friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association went to the airport to see them off.

CHINA AND KOREA

DPRK Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by kang ryang uk, vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, left peking for home by special plane this morning after attending the cremation ceremony of the remains of her majesty queen sisowath kossamak nearireath of cambodia.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the d.p.r.k.;

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien, minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister ho ying, foreign ministry's deputy department directors ho chang-ming and kao chien-chung and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao; and

hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and officials of the embassy here.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Sierra Leone Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the sierra leone journalists' delegation led by a.b.m. kamara, minister of information and broadcasting.

members of the delegation present on the occasion were: archie benson james, permanent secretary of the ministry of information and broadcasting; m.e. roy johnson, chief information officer of the government information service of the ministry of information and broadcasting;

joseph w.g. findlay, director of the sierra leone broadcasting service; clarence e. labor, editor-in-chief of the "daily mail"; sam metzger, chief correspondent of the paper "we yone"; and patrick s. thomas, subeditor of the paper "nation".

f.j. saquee, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sierra leone embassy here, and embassy official l.s. koi were also present.

present on the host side were lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily"; li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; and peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Complaint Comes When There Is Injustice"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries a signed article entitled "complaint comes when there is injustice", commenting on the soviet revisionist plunder of the member states of the "council for mutual economic assistance" (cmea).

of late, bulgarian public opinion has repeatedly voiced its dissatisfaction at the unequal prices between agricultural and industrial products within the soviet-controlled "cmea". it pointed out that the prices of agricultural products and food in the "cmea" are much lower than those on the world market, thus bringing heavy losses to bulgaria, an exporter of farm produce and food. complaint comes when there is injustice. this is only natural and above reproach.

there is no distinction without comparison. the soviet union is a fuel exporter in the "cmea". but when fuel prices soared on the world market, it treacherously went back on existing agreements and arbitrarily raised fuel prices by more than 100 per cent. it went even so far as to fabricate all sorts of arguments to justify itself, such as "in keeping with world market conditions", the high cost of exploitation and the need for strict economic accounting, and so on and so forth. in a word, the soviet revisionists took advantage of the difficulties of others to wantonly raise fuel prices, and their act was wholly "justifiable" exclamation but people cannot but ask: why did the soviet revisionists turn a deaf

ear to bulgaria's demand for raising the prices of her agricultural products and food "in keeping with world market conditions" on the same ground that production costs had been rising steadily? why did the soviet revisionist gentlemen who had been harping on "mutual benefit" not practise a little "economic accounting" as regards the export prices of bulgarian farm produce and food?

for years, the soviet revisionists have been enforcing "specialization in production" in the "cmea" with the fixed intent of reducing bulgaria into a soviet orchard and market-garden. this has done tremendous harm to bulgaria. and now the soviet revisionists, profit-grabbing "plantation owners", are engaged in buying cheap and selling dear, heedless of others' difficulties. such injustice naturally evoke complaints. marx pointed out that plunder is a principle of survival for all capitalist classes. in the "cmea", the soviet revisionists monopolize raw materials, manipulate prices, hire manpower and export capital. indeed, they have made plundering of other "cmea" members a "principle" of their "survival". frankly, would not it be closer to the truth to have the soviet-controlled "council for mutual economic assistance" renamed "the council for economic plunder"?

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Economic Delegation from Trinidad and Tobago Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

an economic delegation from trinidad and tobago led by errol e. mahabir, minister of industry and commerce, wound up its visit to kwangchow and left for shanghai by air today.

among the members of the delegation are lionel m. robinson, minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries, and gerard montano, ambassador to brazil.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liang chin-tang, vice-ch rman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on may 2 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. vice-chairman liang chin-tang hosted a banquet that evening in honour of the

distinguished guests from trinidad and tobago. present were chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang jun-sheng, vice-chairman of china's export commodities fair now being held in kwangchow.

while in kwangchow, the guests saw the export commodities fair and visited a factory and a rural people's commune.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Basketball Association Gives Reception for Turkish Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

the basketball association of the people's republic of china gave a reception today in honour of the turkish national men's basketball team led by osman solakoglu with feridnm alpay as the captain.

present were chao cheng-hung, acting chairman of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the host association, and leading members of other organizations concerned hsu yin-sheng and wang fu-yung and chinese basketball players.

turkish ambassador to china adnan bulak and embassy officials were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. speaking at the reception, mou tso-yun and solakoglu expressed the conviction that the current friendly visit by the turkish basketball team will help promote the development of the sport in the two countries and enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Expounds Principled Stand on Representation of Cambodia, South Vietnam at UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 5, 1975)

it is entirely illegal that the cambodian and south vietnamese seats at the third united nations conference on the law of the sea continue to be usurped by the traitorous lon nol clique and the nguyen van thieu reactionary authorities, both having completely collapsed, pointed out the chinese delegation emphatically at a meeting of the credentials committee of the third session of the conference this afternoon.

the meeting discussed and examined a memorandum on the credentials of various delegations to the third session submitted to the credentials committee by the secretariat of the sea law conference. china's principled stand on the representation of cambodia and south viet nam was expounded at the meeting by the chinese delegation.

lin chia-sen, alternate representative of the chinese delegation, emphasized that now, the cambodian people, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and through five years of heroic struggle, have achieved great victories with the total liberation of cambodia and the complete collapse of the traitorous lon nol clique. no one can deny that the r.g.n.u.c. is the sole lawful government of cambodia. the chinese delegation deems it necessary to point out emphatically that the usurpation by the traitorous lon nol clique of the cambodian seat at the law of the sea conference as well as the so-called "credentials" issued by that totally collapsed clique are entirely illegal and the lawful rights of the r.g.n.u.c. should be restored immediately.

on the representation of south viet nam, lin chia-sen stressed that the south vietnamese people have carried out heroic struggles and achieved splendid victories safeguarding their national rights. now, the saigon reactionary authorities have ceased to exist, and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the sole lawful government in south viet nam. the chinese delegation deems that the participation by the representatives of the ex-saigon authorities at the law of the sea conference as well as their so-called "credentials" are entirely illegal.

the chinese delegation urged that the above statement of the chinese delegation be duly recorded in the credentials committee's report to the current session of the sea law conference.

the credentials of the representatives of south africa were also discussed at today's meeting. on behalf of african countries, the delegation of ivory coast denounced the south african regime for practising racial discrimination and colonial rule, reiterated the african countries' opposition to that regime, and expressed the hope that the meeting will reexamine the credentials of the south african representatives.

the chinese representative supported the above stand of the african countries.

Third World Countries Denounce Superpowers' Scheme for Monopolizing Seabed Resources

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 5, 1975)

a bitter struggle erupted at the third session of the third united nations sea law conference when the issue of the basic conditions for exploring and exploiting the international seabed area was under debate. many representatives of the third world countries denounced the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, for their attempt to monopolize seabed resources and strongly opposed the sinister stuff the two superpowers rammed into the "anonymous paper" circulated among representatives in the name of the chairman of the first committee.

on behalf of the 77-nation group, the representative of peru pointed out that the soviet proposal, which was included in the "anonymous paper", calls for establishment of designed sectors in the international seabed for exploration and exploitation exclusively by contracting states. that is tantamount to distributing the seabed to the contracting states to the exclusion of the authority, permitting them to permanently enjoy the right to exclusive exploitation. this is completely in opposition to the demand of the 77-nation group that the authority directly exploit seabed resources and maintain a constant, direct and effective control over exploitation activities.

he further pointed out that the "anonymous paper" also takes in the u.s. proposal for the establishment of "reservation areas" which divides the international seabed into two parts one to be exploited by multi-national companies and the other left to the authority. the 77-nation group, however, maintains that the entire international seabed is the common heritage of mankind and should be governed by a single system. he stressed that the concept of "reservation areas" is incompatible

with that of "common heritage", because the reservation period is short, multi-national companies will eventually take over these areas and make it impossible for the authority to exploit them directly. therefore, the 77-nation group is not prepared to accept the proposal.

the tanzanian representative noted that certain countries have refused to accept the concept of "common heritage", trying by hook or by crook to plunder seabed resources. some persons have stubbornly sought to maintain their privileges in disregard of the authority. "the tanzanian people," he stressed, "will never allow me to participate in the drawing up of a convention in defence of the privileges of the developed countries." he added that the soviet-proposed sectors are for the exclusive exploitation by contracting states, the contracts they receive will be limited. it is very clear that only those countries possessing the means of exploitation are in a position to receive contracts and this is nothing but the application of the principle of "first come, first served". he emphasized that it is the developing countries' proposal and not the soviet proposal that can guarantee the interests of the developing countries.

the representative of barbados noted that international seabed is indivisible and the authority should be made up by all countries. he asked: why do the soviet union and the united states oppose the authority? he said that in the past when big powers held meetings to partition other countries' territories, they paid no attention whatsoever to the peoples of asia, africa and latin america. but now, he declared, "we have grown up and realised that the partition of seabed will make the authority unable to exploit resources itself." it will also cause the numerous developing countries to be neglected and the developed countries such as the united states and the soviet union to expand their seabed areas.

the representative of algeria took exception to the proposal to divide the international seabed, which, he said, is an indivisible unit. the world is undergoing a rapid change, because the people want a change, he declared.

the representative of trinidad and tobago noted that the developed countries had no faith in the authority, but his country would agree to no compromise that would weaken the power of the authority.

the representative of brazil said that the negotiation should pursue the aim of upholding justice and setting up a regime that would help the developing countries to exploit the seabed on an equal footing.

many representatives spoke against the u.s. proposal that fifty per cent of the international seabed be shared by the authority with exploiting corporations in profits, while the other fifty per cent be reserved for the authority as its "reservations" to be exploited by itself or by private companies which have signed contracts with the authority.

the representative of algeria said: "we did not come to the meeting to divide the international seabed, the common heritage of mankind, with multinational corporations. for whom the other fifty per cent is reserved? for the americans? for american corporations? the developing countries would no longer allow themselves to be fooled," he declared.

the representative of barbados refuted the fallacious arguments of the u.s. and soviet representatives. he pointed out that the industrialized countries opposed that the authority has the right to deal with the common heritage of mankind because they think that the international seabed is "without ownership" so that anybody may treat it as his own. this is discredited imperialist philosophy. no developing country will agree to this. the international seabed is not without its owner, he stated.

referring to the soviet proposal that part of the international seabed be reserved for the exclusive exploration and exploitation of the contracting states, the representative of barbados stressed that the soviet proposal is unacceptable because the so-called contracting states obviously do not mean the developing countries.

the representative of china said that the speeches of the representatives of the developing countries made it clear that there were two diametrically opposed views and positions on the basic conditions for exploring and exploiting the international seabed. the document of the 77-nation group is absolutely correct, yet the representative of a superpower which professes its desire to "take into account the interests of the developing countries" blatantly rejected the fundamental principle of the document. this proves to the hilt that the professions are a cheat and the real aim is to try by every conceivable means to usurp the resources in the international seabed.

the chinese representative refuted point by point the fallacious arguments of the two superpowers. he pointed out that the debate on the basic conditions of exploration and exploitation of international seabed is concentrated on whether or not the authority should have extensive powers. the developing countries, and also a number of other countries, stand for its extensive powers, for only such an authority can prevent

the superpowers from usurping the resources in the international seabed and make sure that the exploitation of these resources serves the interest of the people of the world. the superpowers, however, seek to hamstring the authority in every way so as to reduce it to a mere name.

discussions on the basic conditions for exploring and exploiting the international seabed can make real progress only when the two superpowers give up their hegemonist stand, truly recognize the fundamental principle that the international seabed and its resources are the common heritage of mankind, and agree to the principle that the international authority has extensive powers, including direct and effective control over all activities related to exploitation, the chinese representative stated.

the stern refutations of the third world countries discomfited the representatives of the two superpowers. the soviet representative pleaded that he was misunderstood, and added, with tongue in cheek, "the soviet proposal is not meant to safeguard the soviet union's specific interests." the representative of the united states said that he was "deeply disappointed" that the u.s. approach was almost totally rejected. the speech of the representative of the 77-nation group was a "coup de grace" to the u.s. proposal, he deplored.

CHINA AND US

American Doctors' Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

a 12-member doctors' delegation from the united states led by manny grannich left here today to tour southern china.

the delegation arrived in peking on april 28 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association. secretary-general of the association liu hsueh-wen met and feted all members of the delegation.

during their stay in peking, the american guests attended the celebration of may day -- international labour day and visited a hospital, a factory and a people's commune. they also visited the tachai production brigade in shansi province.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Phan Trong Tue and Vice President
Nguyen Van Kiet Head Delegations for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the central committee of the fatherland front of viet nam led by vice-premier phan trong tue of the d.r.v.n. and the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by vice-president nguyen van kiet of the provisional government of the r.s.v.n. left peking for home by special plane this morning after attending the cremation ceremony of the remains of her majesty queen sisowath kossamak nearireath of cambodia.

they were seen off at the airport by:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, and sien an, cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam;

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien, minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister ho ying, foreign ministry's deputy department directors liang feng and kao chien-chung, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam wang jo-chieh, and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao; and

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china, tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the r.s.v.n. in peking, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Yemeni Premier Inspects Aden Textile Mill

(NCNA-English Aden, May 5, 1975)

ali nasser, premier of the people's democratic republic of yemen, this morning inspected the aden textile mill which is still under construction.

during his inspection, the premier heard reports from general manager of the mill saeed salem and leader of the chinese textile technical team chao lei. he then visited mill workshops and watched yemeni workers and technicians operate the machines. the premier was satisfied with the progress of the construction and praised the friendly cooperation between the workers and technicians of the two countries.

accompanying premier nasser on the inspection tour was economic counsellor of the chinese embassy here liu ho-lin.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chuang Tse-tung Meets FIFA President

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with joao havelange, president of the international federation of association football (f.i.f.a.), and helmut kaeser, its secretary-general.

messrs. havelange and kaeser arrived here by air yesterday. they were guests of honour at a luncheon given by the chinese football association today.

Chuang Tse-tung Meets FIBA Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, May 6, 1975)

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, met and had a friendly conversation here today with william jones, secretary-general of the international amateur basketball federation (f.i.b.a.).

mr. jones arrived in peking by air on may 1. while in peking, he attended the celebrations of may day -- international labour day, and was guest of honour at a banquet given by the chinese basketball association. he left china by air today.

Chinese Delegation to 28th World Health Assembly Meeting Leaves for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

chen chih-ming, leader of the chinese delegation and concurrently chief delegate to the 28th world health assembly meeting, left here for geneva by air yesterday.

leaving with him were delegates tsering drolkar and chu hsing-kuo, alternate delegate tsao hsiao-ting and four staff members.

they were seen off at the airport by chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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EMPIRICISM

Study Marxism and Overcome Empiricism

by

Che Chün (哲 軍) of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 11, 1975)

Great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has posed to comrades of the whole Party the question of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposing capitalist restoration. It has analyzed the social foundation and the class origin engendering revisionism and charted a direction of advance for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To understand and grasp this major question of theory theoretically first is an important task confronting our broad masses of cadres, especially the leading cadres. Historical experience of our Party shows that empiricism is the arch enemy to the study and mastery of Marxism. In opposing the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique in 1959, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Now, the main danger is empiricism." Today, a re-study of this teaching of Chairman Mao's is of unusually great importance to us in studying well the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, adhering to the Party's basic line and continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to study and grasp Marxist theory, it is essential to overcome empiricism. Marxism-Leninism is the theoretical foundation for guiding our thoughts and "is science leading the proletarian revolutionary cause toward victory." ("On the Rectification of the Party's Style") Chairman Mao has always paid great attention to arming the whole Party with Marxism and constantly taught the whole Party to seriously study and bone up on Marxist theory. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the whole Party has launched universl Marxist education movements on many

occasions. This has insured thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and promoted smooth development of the revolutionary cause. In the ten line struggles to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao repeatedly required the whole Party, especially members of the Party Central Committee and the cadres at high and middle levels, to "seriously read and study, to different degrees and master Marxism." Recently, Chairman Mao's instru ction on the question of theory again pointed out: "It is imperative to read a bit more of Marxist-Leninist works." We should bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching and raise our consciousness of Marxist study. Those guilty of empiricism refrain from reading books and from studying theory. They "respect experience and despise theory," do not know the importance of theory as a guide to revolutionary practice, negate the great truth that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything, and erroneously take partial and narrow experiences as the universal truth. Often under such pretexts as "being busy with work, being pressed for time and having difficulties," they assume the erroneous attitude to the study of theory "acknowledging its importance in words, putting it in the secondary position in deeds, and neglecting it when they are busy with work." Without resolutely rectifying this erroneous attitude, we cannot unfold a widespread and penetrating movement to study Marxism and cannot establish the Marxist ideology, line and style in the whole Party.

Empiricism is an aid to revisionism. In order to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is essential to overcome empiricism. In the whole historical peiod of socialism, the main contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is protracted and tortuous and at times even very acute. Where classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist at home and where the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism, still exist in the international arena, the struggle to combat revisionism remains a long-term task. It is especially worth noting that politically the revisionists in general have the characteristics of double-dealers. Waving the banner of Marxism, they distort fundamental Marxist theory, emasculate the revolutionary spirit of Marxism, blunt its revolutionary edge and "revise" it into something needed by the bourgeoisie. Putting up the socialist signboard, they peddle capitalist stuff. Just as Lenin said, "The victory of Marxism in the theoretical field compels its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists. Such as the dialectics of history." ("The Historical Destiny of the Marxist Doctrine") If we refrain from seriously studying and grasping Marxism and if our eyesight is dimmed by partial and narrow experiences, we shall inevitably in the fiery class struggle and line struggle lose our bearings, waver right and left and fail to distinguish Marxism from revisionism, and social from capitalism. We shall even take revisionism as Marxism and capitalism as socialism. We shall be made a cat's paw of revisionism and taken captive by revisionism and do serious harm to the cuase of Party and the people. That Lin Piao and company opposed and disrupted study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought was prompted by their criminal aim of making some of us blindly follow his revisionist line. Facts show that without seriously studying Marxist theory, we cannot maintain a firm and

correct political direction at all times. When at the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee Lin Piao and company exploited idealism to deceive people, some of our comrades failed to distinguish between what is materialism and what is idealism, so that they were deceived. What a profound lesson it is! Only by seriously studying theory and grasping Marxism and overcoming empiricism can we at all times keep a sober head and promptly discern and resist anti-Marxist lines of all kinds, adhere to the Party's basic line, and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a major problem bearing on the general situation and on the line and can in no way be treated lightly.

It is essential to overcome in order to develop new things of socialism, and persistently continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The socialist period is a period of mutual struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. "Such a new thing as socialism--it can come into being only through a serious struggle with old things." (Note to "They Resolutely Chose the Road of Cooperation") Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large number of vigorous socialist new things have emerged on various fronts. These new things reflect the fruitful results of the great proletarian cultural revolution and criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement as well as provide an important guarantee for restricting bourgeois right, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing the socialist cause. But like Confucius of over 2,000 years ago, the chieftains of the opportunist and revisionist lines within the Party are all reactionaries seeking to promote restoration and regression and to turn back the wheel of history. They represent the interests of decadent declining classes and run counter to the general trend of historical development. Therefore, they are extremely hostile to new things and they madly curse new things and vehemently try to strangle them. Those persons guilty of empiricism are distinct from those chieftains of the revisionist line. But they stick to partial experiences and confine themselves to their little worlds. They are short-sighted and conservative-minded and unwilling to make progress. They often apply the old yardstick to new things and view new problems from the old standpoint and even find fault with new things. When revisionism is launching a rabid attack on socialist new things and carrying out restoration and retrogression, people of this kind are very likely to serve as its assistants. It is worthwhile to sharpen our vigilance. Only by seriously studying and grasping Marxism and overcoming empiricism can our thinking and action keep pace with the rapidly developing revolutionary situation and can we fervently support and cultivate new things and promote socialist new things and continuously push forward the great cause of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Empiricism is an idealist and metaphysical outlook on the world. It is diametrically opposite to the dialectical materialist outlook on the world. In socialist practice, people's knowledge starts with practice. This is to say that through the sense organs, the phenomena of the objective external world are reflected in one's mind and turned into perceptual knowledge. If we negate participation in practice and negate the perceptual experience, then knowledge may be likened to water without a source, a tree without roots. But perceptual knowledge formed on the basis of practice can only reflect the

phenomena of things, aspects of things, and their external but not essential connections. To completely reflect a whole thing and reflect its essence and its internal laws, it will be necessary to deepen knowledge and take a leap from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge. Chairman Mao said, "Perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence." ("On Practice") Empiricism makes the perceptual stage of knowledge absolute and negates the need to elevate perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge, and erroneously takes perceptual experience as the universal truth. Thus, in the matter of ideological understanding one will inevitably sink into the quagmire of subjectivism and idealism, so that one's knowledge is subjective, one-sided and superficial. One will lose sight of the essence of things and their internal connections and development and become incapable of distinguishing between the right and the wrong line ideologically and politically. In action, one is bound to negate the guiding role of theory vis-a-vis practice and become a vulgar routinist, muddle-headed, fully occupied, or a foolish man who is mindful of only the daily concrete trifles and unmindful of grasping the line and major issues. Chairman Mao has criticized this type of people in these terms: "They cannot have a comprehensive view of an entire objective process, lack clear direction and long-range perspective, and are complacent over occasional successes and glimpses of the truth. If such persons direct a revolution, they will lead it up a blind alley." ("On Practice")

Our Party's line, guideline and policy take dialectical materialism and historical materialism as their theoretical basis. Without a correct ideological line and line of knowledge, we cannot correctly understand and implement the Party's political line. In the three major revolutionary movements, our comrades have accumulated a rich store of perceptual experience. This is a valuable wealth. But we must take Marxism as the guide and set right our own ideological line and line of knowledge and scientifically sum up these perceptual experiences so that perceptual knowledge can be elevated to rational knowledge and can thus actively guide revolutionary practice. To achieve this, we must seriously study theory, take an active part in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, keep in close touch with the masses, continuously accept new things, study new problems, and sum up new experiences, especially the rich experiences acquired since the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the struggle to transform the objective world, we must strive to transform our own subjective world and transform our capacity for cognition. Thus, we can minimize blindness and raise consciousness in grasping major issues and the line.

Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us: "It is necessary to educate our comrades in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, so that they can orientate their thinking correctly, become good at investigation and study and at summing up experience, overcome difficulties, commit fewer mistakes, do their work better, and struggle hard so as to build China into a great and powerful socialist country and help the broad masses of the oppressed and exploited throughout the world in fulfillment of our great internationalist duty." ("Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?") Let us act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, overcome empiricism, seriously study well the

theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, really study the theory well on the basis of integrating theory with practice, consciously transform the world outlook and be vanguards in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

BOURGEOIS RIGHT

Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Restrict Bourgeois Right

by

the Theorist Group of the Enterprise Department of General Rear Services Department of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 11, 1975)

Great leader Chairman Mao recently issued to the people of the whole country an important instruction on the question of theory: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." The theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is the cream of Marxism. After the seizure of political power, the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This is a fundamental Marxist principle. Lenin pointed out: "The essence of Marxist teaching on the state has been mastered only by those who understand that the dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie but also for the entire historical period which separates capitalism from 'classless society,' from communism." The proletarian revolution is the greatest and most thoroughgoing revolution in human history. It is not a revolution aimed at substituting one system of exploitation for another. Instead it aims at the elimination of exploiting classes and systems of exploitation until all classes are eliminated. To accomplish its own historical mission, the proletariat must continuously consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and must not only suppress the resistance of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism but also wage a struggle against newly engendered bourgeois elements and restrict bourgeois right and continuously eradicate the soil engendering capitalism. In all areas and in all stages of the revolution, we must at all times persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and create conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new ones to arise.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." The economic base determines the superstructure. The most essential part of the economic base is the system of ownership of means of production. A change in the system of ownership means a fundamental change. Since the liberation of our country, under the leadership of the Party and after continuous struggle, the system of ownership of our country has changed and a brandnew socialist system has been established. Ours is a socialist country. Compared with the capitalist system, the socialist system is much superior. But in our country, bourgeois right has not been completely

abolished as far as ownership is concerned, and it still exists, to a serious extent, in the relations between man and man and still occupies a dominating position in distribution. Our economic base is still not stable. In the superstructure, there is still a lot of work to be done. In both theory and practice, we cannot take things lightly.

Marxism holds that in the historical period of socialism, the existence of bourgeois right is inevitable. This is because right can never go beyond the social economic structure and beyond the cultural development of society governed by the economic structure. Yet the attitude toward bourgeois right--gradually restricting it or continuously expand it--this is an important aspect of the struggle between the two lines, Marxist and revisionist. Representative figures of the bourgeoisie Lin Piao and company were frantic advocates of "material incentives" talking such nonsense as "serving one's own interests and desiring more is the law" and "material incentives is still necessary" and "is a decisive motive force" in the development of production. They vigorously tried to preserve and expand bourgeois right and cultivate the soil breeding the new bourgeoisie so as to realize their plot of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Counting Lin Piao's revisionist line, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: Concerning bourgeois right, "this can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's is of momentous significance in combating revisionism and preventing revisionism and in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the historical period of socialism, new bourgeois elements are likely to arise in the process of small production and among a section of the working class and among a section of the Party members. Influence of the bourgeoisie and the influence of international imperialism and revisionism are the politico-ideological root of the new bourgeoisie. The existence of bourgeois right is an important economic base for engendering the new bourgeoisie. Under the influence of bourgeois right, some people like Shylock coldly particular about every point, unwilling either to do half an hour more of work than others or to get a big less of remuneration. A small number of people want to exploit bourgeois right to develop capitalism. If bourgeois right is not restricted and if it is allowed to expand by itself, this will inevitably lead to polarization, and the capitalist forces in town and country will, exploiting commodity relations, commit corruption, theft, speculation and manipulation. Through other channels than their own labor, they will gain more money and even commit such acts of capitalist exploitation as transforming commodity and money into capital and transforming labor power into commodity. If the leadership of a unit is not in the hands of the Marxists and the broad masses of workers and if revisionism is allowed to occupy the ruling position, the socialist enterprise will turn into the capitalist enterprise in reality. The growth of the economic strength of the bourgeoisie will lead to capitalist restoration in the political field and in the superstructure including each sphere of culture. Therefore, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to restrict bourgeois right is imperative in order to thoroughly triumph over the bourgeoisie and prevent capitalist restoration and is a fundamental problem bearing on the destiny and future of the Party and the state.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, restricting bourgeois right is also demanded by the law of development of socialist society and is needed in ultimately achieving communism. Socialist society is a society in transition from capitalism to communism. It cannot but be a period of mutual struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism. Along with the forward development of socialist society, communist factors are bound to grow increasingly and the traces left over from the old society will be increasingly replaced by communist factors. By the time of communist society, the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his labor" will have been replaced by the principle "from each eaccording to his ability, to each according to his needs." The relations commodity and cash relations, the three major differences and bourgeois right will eventually wither away. Therefore, the viewpoint of taking bourgeois right as something fixed and unchanged and putting it on a fixed, systematic and enlarged basis is wrong.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation in the ownership of means of production in our country, in 1958, Chairman Mao put forward the problem of restricting the bourgeois right. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party adopted a series of revolutionary measures and supported and nursed many socialist new things. This produced a smashing impact on the things left over by the old society. It is of major significance in gradually narrowing the three big differences, restricting bourgeois right, consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To restrict bourgeois right and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat is also a long-term historical task. We must study well the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the Party's basic line, continuously solve the relations of production, deeply unfold the socialist revolution in the superstructure, support socialist new things, promote the communist style, criticize the revisionist line, restrict bourgeois right, criticize the idea of bourgeois right and carry to the end continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Resist the Corruption By Bourgeois Ideas and Be a Genuine Revolutionary Literary and Art Fighter

by

Hung Hsüeh-fei (洪雪飞) of the Peking Opera Troupe of Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 12, 1975)

Chairman Mao's important instruction concerning the question of theory has clearly pointed out the orientation for continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and is of especially important significance toward opposing and preventing revisionism and preventing capitalist restoration. We must seriously study it and have a genuine mastery of it and set up the firm determination of fighting all our life for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I am an ordinary literary and art worker trained by the Party. I deeply understand that my political and artistic life has been bestowed by the Party and the people: every bit of achievement on my road forward is linked up with the training and education which the Party and the people have given me. But in the past I had not sufficiently studied the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, I had no profound understanding of it and lacked understanding of the bourgeois right still existing in socialist society. Therefore, when I staged the revolutionary modern Peking opera entitled "Shachiapang," which was later made into a movie and put on the screen, I could not correctly handle the various kinds of praise which I had heard. Although I said nothing to the flattery of the other people, I was delighted at heart and felt that I was much happier to hear these words than the critical views. When the movie was shown, I was just thirty years old and some people said to me, "You have established yourself at thirty and have attained both merits and fame." Although I felt that this was an exaggeration, I did not find it too unpleasant to the ear. This was in fact the reflection of the bourgeois concept of the "private ownership of art" in my mind, and I had, to a certain extent, regarded the little bit of achievement as personal belonging and had not properly borne in mind the nurture given us by the Party and the people. Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has sounded the alarm for me. Chairman Mao said, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." After study, I began to realize that the existence of the bourgeois right is an important economic base for breeding new bourgeois elements. The core of the idea of the bourgeois right is the concept of private ownership and grades. I had not guarded against or resisted the corruption of the bourgeois ideas in the past primarily because I had not properly studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, had not grasped the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat or clarified why it was necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and because there

was still the idea of the bourgeois right in my mind. I could not properly discern or distinguish between what was socialism and what was capitalism and between what was Marxism and what was revisionism and certainly could not consciously oppose and resist the corruption by bourgeois ideas.

In the realm of literature and art, the influence of the idea of the bourgeois right such as the concept of the "private ownership of art" and grade is very profound and rather tenacious. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art had made use of this bourgeois idea of the "private ownership of art" to push the "three famous principles and the policy of three highs," advocate "book worship" and "play worship," expand the bourgeois right, train new bourgeois elements and create conditions for restoring capitalism.

In our troupe at that time, there was a big difference between the grades and wages of the actors. Even the make-up mirrors in the backstage were different in size because of the grades in the position of the actors. Under the corruption of the black literary and art line, certain people in the sphere of literature and art who are rather deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right regarded art as a commodity, developed individualism, pursued fame, gain and status and some even took the reactionary road. We should seriously draw a lesson from this. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were shattered and this is a great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. However, since socialist society was born from capitalist society, it still bears the traces of the old society in the various aspects. At present, in our country, the bourgeois right in the aspect of ownership has not yet been wiped out completely. It still exists to a serious extent in the interrelations among people and still occupies a dominant position in distribution. This is a period of the struggle between capitalism on the decline and communism on the ascent. Therefore, class struggle is inevitably still protracted, tortuous and may be very acute at times.

A fighter making revolution in the sphere of literature and art must persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously resist the corruption by bourgeois ideas and constantly struggle against the concept of private ownership and other non-proletarian ideas in his mind. It is in particular necessary to raise your vigilance after you have done some work, because bourgeois ideas of all kinds are bound to surround and corrupt you at this time. Under certain conditions, the overthrown things discredited through criticism will be rekindled and corrupt your soul under a changed appearance. Once you lose your vigilance, you will fall into the mire of bourgeoisie. Meanwhile, you must understand that the in-depth development of the proletarian revolution in literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as the hallmark is of tremendous significance toward strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure, but must not think that the enemy will not carry out sabotage any more. The class enemies will still adopt the means of "ingratiation" and "flattery" to carry out sabotage and wage struggle. Therefore, we must consciously resist the organized

applause of the idea of bourgeois right and must not be muddled by such things as commodity, exchange by means of money, philistine organized applause, flattery and sectarianism and be deceived by the class enemies. This is a question of major right and wrong which all our revolutionary literary and art workers must seriously consider and is related to the important question of whether or not it is possible to continuously and profoundly develop the revolution of proletarian literature and art.

Today, after we have seriously studied Chairman Mao's important instruction and begun to realize that we must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we have more clearly discerned the serious role played by revisionist literature and art in the process of capitalist restoration by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique vigorously expand the bourgeois right and energetically promote the stuff of the so-called "meritorious artists" and "performers of the people" and has planted a privileged stratum with high salaries in the realm of literature and art to make them squander away the wealth created with the blood and sweat of the working people, lead extravagant lives, become spiritual aristocrats above the others, create public opinion for the Soviet revisionists to restore capitalism and corrupt the masses so as to make the socialist country created by Lenin degenerate into a counter-revolutionary tool. This teaching material by negative example should provoke our deep thoughts.

Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao pointed out in the article "On Exercising All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie": "In the various spheres in the superstructure, certain aspects are in fact still manipulated by the bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie is still in an advantageous position. Some are being reformed but the results of reforms are not consolidated." The task in front of all our revolutionary literary and art workers is very formidable. We must devote all our energy toward fighting for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidating and developing the fruits of the proletariat revolution in literature and art. In order to do this, the first question is to properly study and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, render efforts in reading books and studying seriously, and under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, consciously transform our world outlook, resist the corruption by the idea of bourgeois right, persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to become a genuine literature and art fighter of the proletariat!

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Grow To Maturity in the Storm

- the theme and significance of the revolutionary modern ballet "Children On the Grassland"

by

Hsin Wen-t'ung (辛文彤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 27, 1975)

The grassland is sprinkled with the morning light and the fresh flowers bloom in face of the morning sun. In front of the brand new yurts, the outstanding children of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen solemnly take an oath: the children of the grassland are devoted to the Party and determined to be good successors to the revolution. ... This picture toward the end of the revolutionary modern ballet "Children On the Grassland" has given the audience profound and abstruse collection.

With the use of the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, "Children On the Grassland" originates from life and stands above life. It has made an artistic generalization of the life of revoution and construction of the people on the socialist grassland, focally molded the two heroic images of proletarian youths: T'e-mu-erh (特木耳) and Ssu-ch'in (斯琴) and effectively revealed that the generation of new people of our great socialist mother country are vigorously growing to maturity under the nurture of the sunshine and rain of Mao Tsetung thought and the three great revolutionary movements.

This revolutionary modern ballet has been created for the children. Our Party has all along shown great concern for the growth of the generation of youth and children and raised the question of children education to the plane of training and promoting millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause. The revolutionary literature and art for children must insist on carrying out vivid education on Marxism on the youth and children, so that the children ought know some Marxism from their childhood, understand class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, be bold to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and Confucius and gradually train themselves into firm fighters for opposing and preventing revisionism. The key question here is to conduct education concerning strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat for children. In "Children On the Grassland," "snatching the whip" which takes place in the first act is a dramatic detail with profound moral. When the cloth screens are drawn, a prosperous scene appears on the stage: on the grassland which stretches for a thousand li, the green waves are without bounds. The tents made of blankets stand up like a forest and a hundred animals flourish. T'e-mu-erh and Ssu-ch'in, members of the Pioneers lead their small companions in energetically participating in collective productive labor. They gather the pasture and milk the goats and study and grow under the education and assistance from the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. However, the world of the grassland is not calm and unruffled. The defeated classes still struggle and go all out in

offering tenacious resistance. Just at the moment when Payen (巴彦), the reactionary owner of the pasture raises the whip to savagely whip the sheep of the commune in order to frantically give vent to his class hatred, T'e-erh-mu and Ssu-ch'in step forward, snatch the whip and together with their small companions wage a face-to-face struggle against Payen. This struggle shows that although the "Children's Corps" is small, they are determined to make revolution and have a high awareness. With the guidance from the Party's correct line, they can clearly distinguish between the major right and wrong and are bold in struggling against the ravenous beasts.

Snatching the whip is to snatch power. The little brother and sister deeply understand that although a goat's whip is light, it carries heavy weight, and that in order to shatter the enemies' pipedream of restoration and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, even a small goat's whip must be firmly grasped by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. With the sparkling ideas, they further submit a request to the Party branch for grasping the whip to tend sheep for the collective. We see that under the solicitude of the Party, the small brother and sister have finally realized their own wishes; in light of the sunshine of spring, they wave the whip and gallop on the vast grassland. "The children of the grassland love the commune and bear at heart Chairman Mao's teachings." Only through constantly arming their brains with Marxism, firmly bearing in mind the Party's basic line, consciously throwing themselves into the practice of the three great revolutionary movements to brave the storm and see the world like T'e-'mu-erh and Ssu-ch'in can the youth in the socialist era properly take the revolutionary road and be successors to the revolution. "Children On the Grassland" has precisely from the plane of class struggle and two-line struggle revealed the outlook of the successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

If "snatching the whip" is said to be the beginning of the story and the starting point of the revolution of the small brother and sister, then "grasping the whip" is the natural development which conforms to the logic of the story and an even more severe and protracted test for the small brother and sister. We see that on the road of sheep tending of the brother and sister, there are attacks from violent wind and storm from natural climate and sabotage and disturbance from Payen, the class enemy. These two lines of contradiction are closely interwoven with one wave rising after another. Here, the struggle between the small brother and sister and the class enemy is the main line, and this main line determines and dominates the struggle waged by the brother and sister against the violent wind and snow, and this has accurately and profoundly revealed the essence of our actual socialist life.

The sudden violent wind and snow have brought unexpected difficulties to the small brother and sister. The class enemies make use of the changes in the natural weather to carry out sabotage, thus making the small brother and sister face an even greater danger. Therefore, the struggle to defend the sheep of the commune is absolutely not only a struggle for production to overcome the natural calamities, what is more important is that it is a severe class struggle to shatter the sabotage from the class

enemies. In this sharp and acute struggle, T'e-mu-erh and Ssu-ch'in encourage one another and fight tenaciously and have fully revealed the spirit of revolutionary heroism and revolutionary optimism of the revolutionary youth and children in fearing neither hardship nor suffering for the interests of the people. Even the wind and snow may be greater, they can still endure it--and would rather suffer the cold, hunger and fatigue than to let the property of the collective encounter damage. Even the enemy is more fierce, they are still bold in the struggle--and would rather sacrifice themselves than to allow the criminal plot of the class enemy to come off. At the critical moment when the class enemy cut the rope of the enclosure and scatter the sheep, they are not intimidated by the sudden change of events, but are resolute, calm and steady, alert and bold in the decision, and based on the traces of the rope of the enclosure and the sheath on the ground, they have speculated the plot of the enemy. On the one hand, they drive the sheep and carefully observe the condition of the enemy, and on the other hand, they tie their red scarf on the tree to leave a sign to the kinsmen. At the critical juncture when the class enemy vainly attempts to wipe out the evidence of crime and snatch back the sheath, they are red and bold at heart and do not yield to the atrocious threat, but fight heroically and tightly grasp the whip for the revolution even when they are heavily wounded.

The development of the struggle from "snatching the whip" to "grasping the whip" shows the growth of T'e-mu-erh and Ssu-ch'in, the two young heroes. The road which they have taken is precisely the unavoidable path in the growth of the broad masses of youth. With millions upon millions of the new people like T'e-mu-erh and Ssu-ch'in as successors to the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, there will be successors to our great revolutionary ranks of the proletariat which will become stronger and stronger and our mother country will thrive and prosper day by day.

The successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution have been nurtured with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought by the great Party and the great people and steeled to maturity in the great practice of socialist revolution and socialist construction. "Children On the Grassland" has correctly handled the relations between the small heroes, the masses and the socialist era. It has not depicted them as having no achievement and walking with support or depicted them as born "child prodigies" who acquire skills without being taught, but on the one hand exerts efforts to revealing the revolutionary subjective initiative of the small heroes and on the other hand fully reveals the painstaking nurture of the small heroes by the Party and masses of the people. Suho (苏 和), the Party branch secretary of the production brigade in the ballet is the revolutionary guide of T'e-mu-erh and Ssu-ch'in. He guides and supports the small brother and sister in waging struggle against the class enemies and opportunely conducts education on the Party's basic line for the children. He approves the request of the small brother and sister in pasturing and encourages them to steel their red hearts in the vast world. At the onset of the violent wind and snow, he organizes the commune members to travel quickly for successive nights, finds out the tracks of the enemies and urgently looks for the brother and sister. When the small heroes encounter danger, he leads the officers

and men and hurries to the spot to rescue the brother and sister and capture the enemies. Finally, when the small heroes return after recovering from their wounds, it is he who represents the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in giving over the whip to them, points out the new combat tasks for T'e-mu-erh and Ssu-ch'in and encourages them to greet even greater tests. Every step in the growth of T'e-mu-erh and Ssu-ch'in is soaked with the efforts of the Party, conglomerates the profound feelings of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and reveals the superiority of our socialist system.

Chairman Mao points out, "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." To train and promote millions upon millions of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution in the three great revolutionary movements in compliance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is a great strategic measure and an important sign of the prosperity in our socialist cause. The predictors of imperialism and social imperialism have long ago pinned the hope of "peaceful evolution" on the third or fourth generation of the Party in China. Having the same ideals, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao and the clowns who opposed China in the international arena had affinity for one another. They colluded with one another, frantically sabotaged the nurture of the successors to the cause of proletarian revolution by our Party and vigorously obstructed the young generation from taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers in a vain attempt to turn the young generation into their docile tools for restoring capitalism. This pipedream of the reactionaries at home and abroad has been and is in the course of being shattered by the ruthless reality. The splendid picture of the cause of the proletarian revolution with boundless future and successors revealed in "Children On the Grassland" is an effective rebuff to all class enemies who vainly attempt to bring about a restoration!

The creation of the revolutionary modern ballet "Children On the Grassland" has provided us with a vivid teaching material for conducting Marxist education for the broad masses of youth and children and has set up a model for the development of revolutionary literature and art for the youth and children. "Children On the Grassland" has thoroughly discarded the changed version of the theory of "human nature" of the landlord and bourgeois classes--the so-called adverse influences of the theory of "childish heart," insisted on taking the Marxist viewpoint concerning classes and class struggle as a guide, observed, generalized and reflected life and successfully solved the question of the relations of the characteristics of the time and children in the literature and art for youth and children. It has effectively criticized all kinds of reactionary fallacies which oppose the proletarian politics under the pretext of bringing out the characteristics of the youth and children as well as overcome the tendency of "adult style" which discards the characteristics of the youth and children and weakens the combat role of revolutionary literature and art. In accordance with the needs of molding heroic figures and revealing the themic thought, the whole ballet has taken full consideration of the characteristics of the age and power of understanding of the youth and children, and from the

arrangement of the plot (the small brother and sister learn to become soldiers of the PLA) to the design of the dance (the dance of falling down which is rich in the characteristics of the life on the grassland as well as carries childish airs for example), it has revealed the unity of the clearcut characteristics of the time, nationality characteristics and characteristics of youth and children, and is thus welcomed and linked by the broad masses of the youth and children and has provided precious experience for making the creation of revolutionary literature and art for the youth and children prosper. It can be predicted that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the impetus provided by the experience acquired in the creation of revolutionary model plays, even more resplendent fresh flowers will bloom in the socialist garden of literature and art for youth and children!

* * *

CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL LABOR

Peking Cadres Tempered in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

cadres in peking are being organized to take the "may 7" road as indicated by chairman mao and temper themselves through physical labour. at rural grassroots units. they read books and study conscientiously, take an active part in collective labour, remould their world outlook and have brought about great changes to their mental outlook.

on may 7, 1966, chairman mao issued a directive, calling on office cadres to learn industrial and agricultural production and criticize the bourgeoisie, where conditions permit. in october 1968, he issued another directive: "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour."

by 1968 winter, the four districts in peking's city proper had all set up "may 7" cadre schools on the outskirts of the city. so far, upwards of 22,000 cadres, including all those at the level of the standing committee of the district party committees and revolutionary committees and above who are fit for doing physical labour, have attended such schools.

each term is generally half a year at the schools. during the term the cadres participate in political movements, read one or two classics by marx, engels, lenin and stalin or chairman mao's works, take part in collective physical labour, and stay in villages for a period of time and conduct social investigations. these activities give them a good opportunity to remould their world outlook.

showing revolutionary new vigour, some veteran cadres who took part in the production campaign at nanniwan in yenan during the anti-japanese war, joined in physical labour at the "may 7" schools wearing the simple clothes they had worn in the campaign. through participation in labour, younger cadres found the gap between themselves and the labouring people and got rid of their arrogant and finicky airs.

the broad masses praise cadres tempered in such schools as being more conscientious in study, doing physical labour more frequently, going deeper into the thick of practical struggle and in closer contact with the people than before.

cadres in peking now take to such new-type of school. the four district "may 7" cadre schools have reclaimed 400 hectares of wasteland, produced 3,850 tons of grain and made progress in forestry and side-line production.

another form is to organize cadres to live and work for a certain period of time in people's communes on the city outskirts. last may, more than 2,500 cadres in peking were sent to over 700 production brigades in 14 districts and counties on the outskirts, where they participated in physical labour and were re-educated by poor and lower-middle peasants. these cadres persevered in conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. however busy, some of them found time every day to study marxism-leninism.

cadres of the peking no. 2 medical college who went to live and work in the evergreen people's commune, gave 90 lectures and short courses to help the cadres of the commune's five production brigades in their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the party's basic line in connection with the actual struggle in the countryside. this gave impetus to the movement of studying revolutionary theory at the brigades.

SELF-RELIANCE

Peking Plant Expands Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

"we are determined to carry the banner of self-reliance and hard work all the way through to communism exclamation" pledge the workers of the peking forging and pressing machinery plant. this is typical of the revolutionary drive and spirit with which the chinese workers are building their country.

the plant has grown from a small workshop with two dozen workers making knives and skates. it began producing forging and pressing equipment in 1968. as production expanded, it moved to a new site outside the city proper two years later.

while fulfilling or overfulfilling their production quotas year after year, the workers have since taken on the construction work themselves and put up factory buildings and housing with a total floor space of 35,000 square metres. in addition, they have filled many extra orders, including a 300-ton friction press, a 3,600-ton six-face oil-hydraulic press and other heavy equipment. the plant's output value has increased 500 per cent, and productivity 200 per cent. the profits the plant hands in to the state in every two years are sufficient to build a new plant of its own size.

"the workers built our plant by dint of hard work, and got toughened in the course," said li hung-yuan, the party secretary. "like the revolutionary fighters who liberated the country, our workers dare to surmount every difficulty to win victory."

when the workers arrived at the new site in 1970, they found a dilapidated warehouse and some low houses on a strip of waste sandwiched between a section of ruined city wall and a reedy marsh. the workers drew inspiration from the example of the taching workers who built a big oil producing centre in a snow-clad wilderness in the early sixties to end china's dependence on imported oil. "we'll make the taching spirit take root, blossom and bear fruit right here," they declared. "like the taching workers, we'll start work whether there are favourable conditions or not. if they are not available, we'll create them."

on workers' suggestion, the party committee divided the workforce into two: the majority kept to production, housing the equipment in the warehouse, while the rest took on construction work. when the construction reached its climax, everybody, the party secretary included, lent a helping hand after the day's work. in less than a year, the city wall was pulled down to fill up the marsh, on which the first new workshop was erected.

the workers are now building some other workshops in line with the plant's long-term development plan. they have drawn up the splendid plan after repeated discussions in response to the call of the fourth national people's congress early this year for building china into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of this century. they fulfilled the production and building norms for the first quarter of the year with flying colours.

why are the workers working so hard? because they want to strengthen the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. in contrast to the sufferings they had to endure before liberation, they said, socialist china is a paradise for the working people. the workers make it a practice to recall their bitter life in old china during the spring festival every year. the plant party committee once made investigations among 828 workers' families. under incredible oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, 169 families were broken up, 431 people were forced to work as child labourers or farm hands, and 261 others went begging. the same 828 families now have a total of 800 bicycles and 1,252 wrist watches, not to say the changes in their political status.

"it's really a pleasure to work hard for socialism which has given us so much," said veteran worker li shu-lai. dark clouds gathered when he had just returned home after work one day. he immediately rushed to the construction site and covered the cement there with straw mats before it rained.

stories like this are many. thirtyfive young people came to work in the plant after leaving middle school in 1969. determined to temper themselves, they asked to be assigned to the building brigade that tackled hard jobs. the party committee approved of their request.

it was bitingly cold one winter morning when liu fang-cheng, one of the young people, joined others in extending the sewer. to find the right spot of the pipeline, he stripped off his clothes, got into the pipe half a metre in diameter, and crawling on all fours, groped his way through sewage to the farther end. "quenching makes good steel; hard work produces good successors to the revolution," remarked liu fang-cheng after the job was finished.

he and eight other young people have been admitted into the communist party. twentyone of the 35 young people have been promoted to leading posts at the workshop level or below.

although they have achieved big success, the workers are still going all out to make technical innovations in the same spirit of self-reliance and hard work as they displayed in building the plant. last year the plant decided to make a six-metre planer type milling machine, which is indispensable to serial-producing heavy presses. shock brigades were organized in a number of workshops to process the 10,000 parts of the 80-ton machine while other workers stepped up production to make good the loss. when the milling machine was being assembled, many workers brought their bedding to the workshop, working day and night and having a cat-nap when they were too tired. the machine was put into operation in two months in stead of half a year as previously planned.

the plant's leading cadres work alongside the workers at least one day in a week. besides, they do four hours of voluntary labour every weekend. party committee members are often found working at the construction site, digging, carting bricks and tackling other heavy jobs in accordance with a decision of the party committee.

a rainstorm struck one day in 1972 when felts had just been laid on the roof of a new factory building. instead of scurrying for shelter, the leading cadres on the spot climbed onto the roof. many workers followed suit. together they nailed down the felts.

FINE STRAINS BREEDING

East China Province Breeds Many Fine Strains of Crops

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 8, 1975)

one hundred good strains of rice, wheat, cotton, maize, rape and sweet potato have been bred by agricultural scientists and technicians in cooperation with peasant experimenters in chekiang province, one of china's major grain and industrial crop producers, since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the province's per hectare grain yield has topped seven and a half tons since 1972 thanks to the use of good seeds on large areas and other measures to increase production. good harvests of industrial crops have also been gathered in these years.

agricultural scientific institutes have been established from the provincial and prefectural levels down to many counties. most people's communes and production brigades and teams have set up peasant scientific centres and groups with more than 400,000 peasants conducting scientific experiments.

agricultural scientists and commune peasants in chekiang follow chairman mao's teaching "a fairly good harvest can be achieved by using good seeds even without increasing man power and manure". they concentrate on studying how to spread the use of atomic radiation to induce desirable mutations. this has been used for a dozen crops, including paddy rice, wheat, barley, maize, sorghum, cotton, hemp, rape, fruit, green manure and medicinal herbs. agricultural science centres and groups of people's communes and production brigades account for 55 per cent of the 184 bodies doing such work.

chekiang provincial agricultural scientific institutes have arranged for scientists and technicians to integrate with the masses. it used to be that a few specialists were assigned to breed a new strain in a laboratory, a project that might take seven to eight years. now the scientists bring a promising strain to the countryside, sow it with experienced peasants on an experimental plot, and then together analyze problems and sum up experience. sometimes they invite th peasants to evaluate and compare the seed strains and breeding lines in the experimental plots of the scientific institutes. while shortening the time for experiments on strains, this extends the scope for seed breeding. sixteen fine paddy rice breeding lines were selected last year.

a number of peasant seed breeders have come to the fore in mass agricultural scientific experiments. chang yen-kao, a peasant of the changshanwu brigade in pingyen commune, has bred 13 high-yield strains. eight to nine other provinces and cities also use the strains he cultivated. formerly a low-yield valley, this brigade has steadily increased grain output to the present average of 10.5 tons per hectare. peasant seed breeder chen hung-tien, head of the science group of the chushih brigade of changan commune, has evolved new strains of paddy rice, wheat and rape. some have been popularized in most parts of the province as well as in eleven other provinces and cities. he has become a special research fellow at the chekiang institute of agricultural sciences.

chekiang has extended its experiments to other provinces to shorten the period for breeding new strains. now the seed-breeding units test three generations of good rice strains in different places within a year: growing them in the spring in chekiang, in the autumn in east china's fukien and in the winter on hainan island in south china. now a new strain can be evolved in two to three years.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

China Promotes National Physical Training Program

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china has issued a set of "regulations and standards for the national physical training programme".

ratified by the state council, the programme is being promoted throughout the country as an important measure in implementing the great leader chairman mao's revolutionary line "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."

the commission called for popularizing the programme in a well guided, organized and planned-out way.

this will help the broad masses of youth and children form the habit of taking part in sports regularly, the commission said, and acquire a keener awareness of the necessity of physical training in the interest of making revolution and engaging in socialist construction.

it will facilitate mass participation in sports and help improve sports standards, the commission said, and contribute to the efforts to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war.

track and field and gymnastics are the two major events included in the age-group training programme which sets different standards for boys and girls from 10 to 12 years old, 13 to 15 years old, 16 to 17 years old, and men and women 18 years old and above.

the programme is being popularized universally in schools and people's liberation army units. factories, mines and other enterprises, government offices and rural people's communes are called on to promote it actively according to local circumstances.

the commission called on the various localities and departments to promote the programme under the unified leadership of the party, rely on the masses and give full scope to the role of the educational and health departments at all levels, the people's liberation army and the mass organizations such as the trade union, the communist youth league, the women's federation, the militia, the red guards and the little red soldiers.

it called for special attention to the individual participants in the light of their different physical conditions in promoting various sports activities, giving guidance to training and conducting physical fitness tests.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation
Visits Kwangchow, Changsha

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

the albania-china friendship association delegation led by hekuran isai, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the peshkopi party committee, visited kwangchow and changsha recently.

arriving in kwangchow by air from peking on may 2, the albanian comrades were guests of honour at a banquet given by lin li-ming, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, that evening.

during their stay in kwangchow, the albanian comrades-in-arms called at the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao in the 1920's. they also visited china's 1975 spring export commodities fair, a factory, a rural people's commune and urban neighbourhood communities, and attended a theatrical performance.

the delegation left kwangchow for changsha on may 5, and was entertained at a banquet hosted by li chen-chun, secretary of the hunan provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, on the same day. the following day, the albanian comrades-in-arms made a special trip to shaoshan, chairman mao's home village, where they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they posed for souvenir pictures along with their chinese comrades-in-arms in front of chairman mao's birthplace. the albanian comrades said that they were very glad to have been acquainted with chairman mao's life, study and revolutionary activities in his youth.

while in changsha, the delegation visited places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary work in his early days and attended a theatrical show by local little red guards.

the albanian comrades received an enthusiastic welcome from local people during their visits in kwangchow and changsha.

the delegation, accompanied on the visits by musin kroi, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, left changsha for shanghai by air this morning.

Albanian Telegraph Agency Delegation Visits
Tientsin, Tangshan and Luta

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

the delegation of the albanian telegraph agency led by director fiqeri vogli visited the takang oilfield in tientsin, the shashihyu production brigade and the tangshan coal mine in hopei province and the ports of luta from may 2 to 8.in the company of director chu mu-chih and deputy director shih shao-hua of the hsinhua news agency separately. the albanian comrades were warmly welcomed by local workers and peasants.

at the takang oilfield, the albanian comrades visited oil drilling and extraction facilities, held a forum with workers, cadres and technicians and enquired in detail into their militar. course of building the oilfield by self-reliance and hard struggle as well as the present work of revolution and production at the oilfield. during their visit, the albanian comrades-in-arms highly praised the chinese oil workers for their brilliant achievements. the distinguished albanian guests also made a round of the tientsin laboratory instruments factory.

in the shashihyu production brigade under the yuehkochuang commune of tsunhua county, hopei province, the albanian comrades-in-arms saw the wheat fields and inspected irrigation canals and other farmland improvement projects under construction. they also had a cordial talk with secretary of the party branch chang kuei-shun. comrade fiqeri vogli, who had visited this production brigade in 1966, praised the revolutionary spirit displayed by the local peasants for the great changes they have made in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and wished them new successes under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the albanian comrades-in-arms also visited the tangshan mine of the kailuan coal mines, an outstanding unit of learning from taching in industry, enquired miners about their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and their movement to learn from taching, and had discussions with outstanding miners.

during their stay in luta, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the ports of lushun and talien and watched live ammunition target practices and songs and dances performed by local little red guards.

in the course of its visits, the delegation was honoured at banquets respectively given by vice-chairman wang shu-chen of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, vice-chairman tsao tzu-tung of the tangshan prefectural revolutionary committee and vice-chairman pan kuei-shan of the tangshan city revolutionary committee, and vice-chairman chang chi of the luta city revolutionary committee.

the delegation left luta this evening for a tour of shanghai and other cities.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and hao chung-shih and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

minister tayebi said in his speech that a striking impression the delegation got in the course of its visit in china was that the chinese peasants were full of vigour. the delegation saw the chinese peasants' enthusiasm in construction, their determination to overcome difficulties and their passion for the plans they were fulfilling. the delegation was also aware of the fact that the principles of self-reliance and learning from tachai set out by chairman mao tsetung had become a tremendous motive force.

in return, minister sha feng said that the current visit of minister tayebi furthered the mutual understanding and militant friendship between the people as well as agriculturists and arboriculturists of china and algeria and was a beneficial contribution to the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries."

algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou and officials of the embassy were present at the banquet.

the algerian delegation visited shanghai and soochow from may 2 to 5. in shanghai, the delegation called at the malu people's commune, the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai children's palace in the company of chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. in soochow, the delegation visited the soochow embroidery research institute, the soochow chinaware factory and scenic spots and historical sites in the company of ho hsi-ching, vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee.

on the evenings of may 2 and 4, the algerian guests were entertained at banquets given respectively by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the soochow city revolutionary committee.

Algerian Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

the algerian delegation wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by train this afternoon to visit the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the delegation is tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution.

seeing the algerian guests off at the railway station were minister sha feng and vice-minister hao chung-shih of agriculture and forestry and leading members of departments concerned including chou chueh, li yung-kai and li pu-hsiao.

algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou and d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk were also present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Freighter "Storm" Arrives in London

(NCNA-English London, May 7, 1975)

sung chi-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, and captain wang shou-pao gave a reception here today on the occasion of the first arrival of the chinese freighter "storm" in london dock.

present at the reception were j.n. archer, under-secretary of the marine division of the department of trade, william bowey, assistant director-general of the port of london authority, derek bryan, vice-president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding (sacu), and felix greene, chairman of sacu, and other friends from departments concerned, as well as representatives of oversea chinese.

the freighter "storm" of over 10,000 tons was designed and built by chinese workers and engineers themselves. it arrived here on may 2.

on may 4, more than 400 oversea chinese visited the ship.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian H.C. Member Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

peter stollery, member of the house of commons from canada, was guest at a dinner hosted by hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, here this evening.

peter stollery arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china as guest of the host institute.

CHINA AND CUBA

China-Cuba Trade Protocol for 1975 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

a trade protocol for 1975 between china and cuba was signed here today.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and cuban ambassador to china ladislao gonzalez carbajal attended the signing ceremony.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and german amado blanco, leader of the cuban government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

this morning, minister li chiang met and had a friendly conversation with vice-minister blanco and all members of the delegation he is leading.

vice-minister blanco left peking for home by air this afternoon. vice-minister chen chieh and ambassador gonzalez went to the airport to see him off.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets EEC Vice President Christopher Soames

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met and had a friendly conversation with christopher soames, vice-president of the commission of the european economic community, and members of his party edmund p. wellenstein, roland de kergorlay, david hannay and endymion wilkinson.

present on the occasion were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs ko po-nien and leading members of depar ents concerned chang yi-chun, peng chin-po and ma chia-chun.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets with EEC Vice President

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met with christopher soames, vice-president of the commission of the european economic community, and member of his party edmund p. wellenstein, director-general for external relations of the e.e.c. commission, in a hospital here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director chang yi-chun.

EEC Vice President Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

christopher soames, vice-president of the commission of the european economic community, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs ko po-nien.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza was present.

CHINA AND GERMANY

GDR Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party to Mark Victory Over Fascism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

johann wittik, ambassador of the german democratic republic to china, and his wife gave a cocktail party at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

present at the cocktail party were chinese vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and leading members of departments concerned chu chuan-hsien, yu hung-liang, kan mai, kao shih-kun, li shu-chien, shih huang and chung han-chiu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Commemorates 30th Anniversary of Victory Over German Fascism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

"commemorate the 30th anniversary of victory over german fascism" is the title of an editorial in the "people's daily" today. the editorial reads in full as follows:

thirty years have elapsed since the great victory over german fascism. thirty years ago, after a heroically-fought, hard and bitter war, the people of the soviet union and the people of other european countries and countries and peoples elsewhere who participated in the anti-fascist war, finally and completely defeated hitler fascism. several months after hitler's defeat, japanese fascism was also completely defeated. the anti-fascist second world war thus came to a victorious conclusion. today, together with the other people of the world, the chinese people commemorate this historic day, the 30th anniversary of victory over german fascism, and pay high respect to the soviet people with their glorious revolutionary tradition, and the other peoples who took part in the anti-fascist war.

the anti-fascist war was a gigantic struggle between the world anti-fascist forces and german-italian-japanese fascism, a just war on a scale unprecedented in the history of mankind. the defeat of hitler fascism was a great victory of the socialist system and marxism-leninism. the soviet people and the soviet red army, under the leadership of the communist party of the soviet union headed by comrade stalin, heroically fought the war with high revolutionary spirit and gallant mettle, one after another taking the places of those who fell, making outstanding contributions in the war to defeat fascist germany and performing meritorious deeds never to be forgotten in the history of mankind. the defeat of hitler fascism was also a great victory for the broad international anti-fascist united front, a victory shared by the countries and peoples of europe, asia, africa, oceania and america. on the european battlefields, the countries of the anti-fascist alliance coordinated their efforts in a common struggle. the peoples of such countries as albania, yugoslavia, romania, poland and czechoslovakia and the peoples of the fascist-occupied european countries either persisted in armed struggle in which they annihilated the invaders and liberated their homeland by relying mainly on their own efforts, or staged successful armed uprisings and liberated their homeland, or carried out struggle in various forms to attack the enemy from all sides. they played an important role in the anti-fascist war. the chinese, korean and other asian peoples persevered in their protracted armed struggle to resist japan and played a decisive role in the struggle to defeat japanese fascism. all these contributions combined

to form the glorious chapter in the history of the anti-fascist struggle.

chairman mao has pointed out: "the victory of the anti-fascist second world war has opened up still wider possibilities for the emancipation of the working class and the oppressed peoples of the world and has opened up still more realistic paths towards it." the history of the thirty post-war years gives ample proof of the correctness of this thesis. the appearance of the world has greatly changed. the imperialist system has been dealt heavier blows. socialism has triumphed in a number of european and asian countries. higher is the political consciousness of the proletariat and other people of various countries. the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples is sweeping the entire globe on an unprecedented scale. many countries have won independence. asia, africa and latin america are in ferment. the third world has become a revolutionary motive force propelling the wheel of world history forward, and is the main force combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. as lenin pointed out: "millions and hundreds of millions, in fact the overwhelming majority of the population of the globe, are now coming forward as independent, active and revolutionary factors."

but as a result of the usurpation of the party and government power by the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique, an historical retrogression has taken place in the soviet union, the country which so greatly contributed to the struggle to defeat german fascism. the world's first socialist state has degenerated into social-imperialism and social-fascism. the socialist bulwark which hitler troops in their millions were unable to conquer has been captured from within by the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique. this handful of renegades has accomplished what hitler wanted but failed to carry out. the soviet union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the german fascist type, a dictatorship of the hitler type.

today a handful of chieftains of this hitler-type fascist dictatorship pretends to "commemorate" the 30th anniversary of victory over hitler germany. these chieftains speculate in the fact that the soviet people take pride in the glorious history of their great patriotic war and the people of all countries cherish feelings of respect for the outstanding exploits made by the soviet army and people in the anti-fascist war. they negate stalin's world-recognised meritorious deeds in the anti-fascist war and, with ulterior motives, laud brezhnev instead. they ignore the contributions made by the people of all countries in the anti-fascist war, styling themselves as the liberators of the european peoples. they do this to appropriate entirely unto themselves the credit and praise which rightfully belong to the soviet

people and the people of other countries. they use every trick to hoodwink and mislead world opinion. stalin, as the leader of the communist party of the soviet union and the soviet people and as the supreme commander of the soviet armed forces, led the war as a whole and all major battles and won final victory. this objective historical reality cannot be written off. to negate stalin's meritorious deeds in the anti-fascist war is to negate in fact the heroic exploits of the soviet people and the soviet army and nullify the socialist system under the dictatorship of the soviet proletariat at that time. the flaunting by the soviet revisionists of the role of liberators is no more than a cover-up for their colonialist rule over a number of east european countries. their argument is that a number of european countries were liberated by the soviet union and these countries should consequently come under soviet jurisdiction and protection. in short, by usurping the victory over hitler fascism, the soviet revisionist renegade clique aim at covering up their ugly features as renegades to leninism, to the october revolution and the patriotic war. they do this to intensify the pursuance of social-imperialism and social-fascism in the service of their criminal goal to contend with u.s. imperialism for world domination. this is the grossest insult to the millions upon millions of soviet martyrs who laid down their lives in the patriotic war and to the soviet people who made outstanding exploits in the anti-fascist war exclamation

from the time hitler came to power in 1933 to his complete collapse in 1945 there were only 12 years. as stalin said: hitlers come and go, but the german nation remains. at that time, the upstart hitler usurped state power in germany, set up a fascist dictatorship, made frenzied expansion abroad, dominated almost all of europe and went head-on towards destruction. this process shows that those who pursue hegemony inevitably arouse resistance among the people, will find themselves besieged ring upon ring and are courting self-destruction. this is the law of historical development. the two superpowers, the soviet union and the u.s., are now fiercely locked in contention for world hegemony. the later upstart the soviet social-imperialists, who harbour ambitious dreams and stretch their hands everywhere, are, in particular, leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to replace the u.s. imperialists now becoming increasingly vulnerable and strategically passive. they are trying to embark on hitler's beaten track of world domination. however, anyone who observes history closely will find that the wheels of history pass relentlessly over the remains of empires. today, the superpowers in pursuit of hegemony are utterly reactionary and weak, extremely arrogant and isolated. it can be predicted that, under the constant blows dealt by the people of various countries in their united struggle against hegemony, the hegemony seekers will certainly meet the same fate as hitler's third reich and will be consigned to the rubbish heap of history. with irresistible force the wheels of history of the people's revolution and national liberation are rolling ahead exclamation

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Chuang Tse-tung Meets and Fetes Henry Y.T. Fok

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, this afternoon met and feted henry y.t. fok, vice-president of the asian football federation and president of the hongkong football association, and his son timothy t.t. fok.

present on the occasion were chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association, and ni chih-chin, leading member of an organization concerned.

henry y.t. fok and his son arrived in peking on May 3.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Ambassador to China Fetes Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife this evening gave a banquet to entertain chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei who is just back from a tour of mexico.

as a guest of the mexican government, vice-premier chen yung-kuei paid a friendly visit to mexico from march 27 to april 5 this year. at the banquet, he passionately recalled those unforgettable days he spent in mexico and expressed his sincere thanks to president and mrs. echeverria, the mexican government and people for the warm welcome and grand receptions they accorded him. guests and hosts had cordial chats and repeatedly clinked glasses to the constant development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

present on the occasion were also leading members of departments concerned who accompanied vice-premier chen yung-kuei to mexico.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian "Scinteia" Delegation Returns to
Peking from Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

the delegation of the "scinteia" of romania led by alexandru ionescu, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and editor-in-chief of the paper "scinteia", returned here by air this afternoon.

accompanied by liu chih-ping, leading member of the "people's daily", the delegation visited shanghai, soochow, wuhsi and nanking in southern china, where the romanian comrades were honoured at banquets given by wang hsiu-chen, deputy secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china, hua lin-sen, deputy secretary of the soochow city party committee, tung wan-hua, deputy secretary of the wuhsi city party committee and yang kuang-li, deputy secretary of the kiangsu provincial party committee.

while in the cities, the romanian comrades visited factories, a rural people's commune and a school. they were warmly welcomed by local people wherever they went.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Maritime Despot's Clumsy Performance

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by mei ou entitled "maritime despot's clumsy performance". excerpts from the article follow:

the soviet revisionist propaganda machine has of late given much publicity to its standpoint regarding the main item under discussion at the third united nations sea law conference being held in geneva, alleging that the soviet union was the first to meet the desire of the developing countries for the establishment of exclusive economic zones and it has adopted a "constructive attitude" in this respect. it also bragged that this attitude is a "support" for the developing countries' legitimate rights to and aspirations for the utilization of the world maritime resources. what a disgusting claim exclamation

as is known to all, the soviet revisionists have all along openly taken exception to the establishment of 200-

nautical-mile economic zones. at last year's sea law conference in caracas, the just demand for such economic zones won the approval of over 100 small and medium-sized countries, including some second world nations. seeing the going rather tough for them, the soviet revisionists could not but change their tune and tactics, pretending that they too were prepared to agree to the demand. but they resorted to underhand methods to try to deprive the coastal countries of their exclusive jurisdiction over economic zones, and seek third world recognition of their maritime hegemony in return for their acceptance of "economic zones" which are in name only. this shameless blackmail and deception were behind the "constructive attitude" the soviet revisionists boasted to have adopted in first meeting the desires for exclusive economic zones.

at the current geneva conference on the law of the sea, the soviet revisionists again came forward to oppose the demand for exclusive economic zones by using their despicable stock tricks. firstly it offered the trash of so-called "preferential rights" on the question of fishing. this is an out-and-out deception. for, in the eyes of soviet revisionists, the developing countries lack technology and capability and therefore are unable to increase their catch even with "preferential rights". yet under the guise of "full utilization", the soviet revisionists themselves can intrude into coastal waters of other countries to plunder unscrupulously and obtain real "preferences". therefore, to put it bluntly, the soviet revisionists have been using the dubious "preferential rights" to deprive the coastal countries of exclusive jurisdiction over their economic zones and legalize their plunder of the fishery resources of other countries.

what is more, the soviet revisionists deny the coastal countries' right to "hot pursuit" on the allegation that "economic zones are part of the high seas". by calling economic zones high seas, they think their fleets could move across all waters and get away with everything they like while the competent authorities have no right to pursue or to deal with them. isn't this an unqualified denial of the concept of economic zones? isn't this a flagrant attempt to deprive the coastal countries of their sovereign rights? can this be described as "support" for the legitimate rights of the developing countries?

the soviet revisionists are employing all conceivable tactics to reject the idea of economic zones, even acting the thief crying "stop thief". while crying today against "ensuring the sovereign rights of the countries concerned to the resources of the zone" and describing this as an attempt to establish "complete control" over fishing operations, they forgot that they themselves unilaterally established, back in march 1956, a broad expanse of "fishing control zone" stretching as far away as 400 nautical miles or more. and beyond that, the soviet octopus has spread its suckers over all oceans, to the sea areas close to many countries, to plunder the fishing

resources of numerous coastal states. the soviet union is reported to have depended on catches in waters close to foreign lands for some 90 per cent of its maritime products. it is clear that it is nobody else than the soviet revisionists themselves that are trying to establish "complete control" over fishing operations. the hegemonic behaviour is like that of "the magistrate who set houses on fire while forbidding ordinary folk to light lamps" as the chinese saying goes. it vividly reflects the ugly features of the soviet revisionists as avaricious pirates.

it should be noted that the soviet revisionists' frenzied opposition to the demand for economic zones is closely related to their counter-revolutionary global strategy for maritime hegemony and world domination. it is known to all that this superpower has habitually dispatched spy ships under the banner of "fishing" and "scientific research" to the off-shore areas of other countries to collect military informations. their opposition to economic zones stems from their desire not only for plundering maritime resources, but also for facilitating their military expansion on the sea and their quest for world hegemony.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Troupe

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, May 6, 1975)

eric williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, gave a big reception here yesterday evening for all members of the visiting chinese performing arts troupe.

governor ellis clarke of trinidad and tobago and prime minister eric williams cordially shook hands with all members of the chinese troupe at the reception, and had friendly talks with its leader hao liang, deputy leader ting hsueh-sung and some of its leading artists.

governor clarke expressed the hope that the visit and performance of the troupe will help cement the friendship and understanding between the two countries and peoples, and wished the troupe success in its performance and a happy stay in the country.

prime minister williams delightfully recalled his happy visits to china, and stressed that the relations between the two countries will certainly be closer and closer daily.

troupe leader hao liang thanked the governor general and the prime minister.

during the reception, the chinese singers were delighted to have the opportunity to learn trinidad and tobago folk songs from their friends there. many trinidad and tobago friends expressed their eargerness to see the performance of the chinese troupe.

present at the reception were minister of education and culture carlton gomes, minister of public utilities s. mohammed, minister of planning and development b. barrow, minister of tobago affairs w. winchester, chief justice isaac hyatali, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs f. abdulah, mayor of port-of-spain lakshmidatta selvaprasad and other government officials. friends in the literary and artistic circles as well as representatives of the overseas chinese association here were also present.

present also was yang mai, chinese charge d'affaires to trinidad and tobago.

Economic Delegation from Trinidad and Tobago Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

the economic delegation from trinidad and tobago led by errol e. mahabir, minister of industry and commerce, arrived here from shanghai by air this afternoon.

it was greeted at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng to-pin, chen teh-ho, yen chia-hua and li tzu-liang.

the delegation arrived in shanghai on may 6. yesterday evening, wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests from trinidad and tobago.

while in shanghai, the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the malu people's commune, the municipal children's palace, a hospital and port facilities.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkey National Men's Basketball Team Plays Opening Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 7, 1975)

the visiting turkish national men's basketball team played its opening match in china at the capital indoor stadium this evening with the peking men's team. the friendly match which drew more than 18,000 spectators ended with the score of 80:72 in favour of the guest team.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, acting president of the all-china sports federation, and mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, were among the spectators. prior to the match, they met and had a friendly conversation with leader of the turkish national men's basketball team osman solakoglu, team captain feridun alpay, and husamettin topuzoglu.

adnan bulak, turkish ambassador to china, and his wife were present at the match.

in tonight's match, the guest team, which is a pretty strong side, showed accurate middle-distance shooting and got many points through its 2.02-metre-tall centreforward zeki tosun who sank plenty of layups right under the basket. the turkish team led 43:36 at half-time.

in the second half, the peking team switched from man-to-man play to zonal defence, launching rapid counter-attacks after getting the ball, and levelled the score at 69:69 and 71:71. in the last five minutes of play, the turkish team played a fast game and had better control over backboard rebounds, and finally won the match.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes UN Assistant General Secretary

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and feted united nations assistant general secretary ismat kittani here this evening. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs, of the foreign ministry.

mr. kittani arrived in peking on may 6 for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

the delegation of the greater san francisco chamber of commerce led by william w. morison, chairman of the u.s.-china relations committee of the chamber, left here by air today to tour other parts of china before going home.

on the morning of may 6, vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin met with the delegation and had a frank and friendly talk with them.

while in peking, the american guests held business talks with the china council for the promotion of international trade, the bank of china, the chinese people's insurance company and relevant import and export corporations here on different occasions. they also took part in the celebrations of may day -- international labour day, visited a factory and a school and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

the delegation gave a return banquet here yesterday evening. wang yao-ting and li chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, attended the banquet by invitation.

also present at the banquet were george bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and his wife.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

RSVN Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening.

among the guests were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence of the people's republic of china; li hsien-nien and hua kuo-feng, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premiers of the state council; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yeh fei, minister of communications; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and hsu pin, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as leading members of other departments concerned, including kuo lu, shen kuang, chiang tung-ping, li chi, chiao pei-hsin, fang kao, chai tse-min, and wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the r.s.v.n.

present were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy and d.r.v.n. embassy here.

charge d'affaires ad interim tran binh and vice-chairman wu teh made speeches at the banquet which was alive with expressions of the cordiality among comrades and brothers.

charge d'affaires ad interim tran binh said in his speech: "in the days of the vietnamese nation's glorious and grand festival of historic significance, we the people of south and north viet nam materialized our esteemed and beloved president ho chi minh's teaching 'to fight valiantly so that the yanks quit and the puppets topple.'

"we are sincerely grateful to the leading comrades of the chinese party and government for joining us at this banquet today and sharing the joy of the vietnamese people," he continued.

the people of south viet nam and their armed forces, he said, had brought the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a victorious conclusion, thus turning a new page in the history of viet nam.

this victory had been won, tran binh added, as a result of the united struggle waged by the people of south viet nam and their armed forces under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, with the tremendous support from their kith and kin in north viet nam and at a cost of countless sacrifices.

"it is not only an enormous victory for the vietnamese people, but a victory for the close, militant unity and friendship among the three peoples of indo-china, a victory for the sympathy and tremendous, invaluable support rendered by the chinese people as well as friends on all the five continents including american progressives," he stated.

"the victory of the vietnamese people is inseparable from the sympathy and tremendous, invaluable and effective support of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people," the charge d'affaires ad interim said. "the people of south viet nam, along with all other compatriots throughout the country, will exert every effort to cultivate and foster the great friendship and militant unity of the people of viet nam and china so that they will always remain indestructible and ever green.

"the victory of the vietnamese people is exceedingly great and the future of viet nam is infinitely bright; yet the tasks of healing war wounds and reconstructing south viet nam according to the projected targets are still confronted with numerous difficulties. we are convinced, however, that the people of south viet nam, by carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition, will certainly be able to reach their lofty and splendid goal," tran binh declared.

in his speech, comrade wu teh said: "today, we are very glad to have the opportunity to gather once again with the comrades of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam and the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam to celebrate the great victory of the vietnamese people and share the joy of victory with our vietnamese comrades-in-arms."

vice-chairman wu teh went on to say: "under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the south viet nam national front for liberation, the people in south and north viet nam, holding high the brilliant banner of 'firm resolve to fight and win' of president ho chi minh, defying brute force and sacrifices,

persisting along the road of armed struggle and mobilizing and relying on the masses, have waged protracted, heroic and staunch battles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and finally driven out u.s. imperialism lock, stock and barrel, thoroughly smashed the puppet regime, liberated saigon and the whole of south viet nam, and thus realized the will of president ho chi minh and won complete victory in the war for national liberation. this is a major event of both historic and international significance. your great victory has not only written down a brilliant epic for the vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle but also tremendously inspired and propelled the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the people of the world and provided precious experience and set a brilliant example for the cause of liberation of all the oppressed nations and peoples.

"the chinese and vietnamese people are both comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in the prolonged revolutionary struggle. as chairman mao has said, we have always helped each other," the vice-chairman continued.

in conclusion wu teh said: "your struggle and victory are a powerful support to the chinese people in their cause of socialist revolution and construction. the chinese people will never forget this. it is our bounden internationalist duty to support the revolutionary struggle of the vietnamese people. following chairman mao's teaching, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support your just cause and continue to unite and fight together with the vietnamese people. we are firmly convinced that the heroic vietnamese people will surely win new and still greater victories in their future work of consolidating the victory and of building and reunifying their fatherland."

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* NATIONAL *
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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Strengthen Army Building, Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Erh Ying (尔莹)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 14, 1975)

In the article "In Commemoration of the 7th Anniversary of the International," Marx pointed out, "In destroying the existing conditions of oppression by transferring all the means of labor to the productive laborer, and thereby compelling every able-bodied individual to work for a living, the only base for class rule and oppression would be removed. But before such a change can be consummated, a dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary, and its first premise is an army of the proletariat." This work by Marx was a speech made in London on September 25, 1871 in celebration of the 7th anniversary of the First International. In his speech, Marx made a high evaluation of the great proletarian movement to smash the bourgeois state machinery through violent revolution--the Paris Commune--summed up the experiences and lessons of the Paris Commune, and made it clear that to eliminate the rule and oppression of the landlord and bourgeois classes over the proletariat and the laboring people, we must get rid of the system of private ownership of means of production and establish a system of public ownership of means of production and that to achieve this transformation, we must first practice the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was also pointed out with emphasis that the primary condition necessary to the dictatorship of the proletariat is a proletarian army. Today, a review of this quotation can make us deepen our understanding of Chairman Mao's recent important instruction on the question of theory and enable us to raise our consciousness of strengthening the army building for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In capitalist society, the bourgeoisie always applies the state machinery of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in ruthlessly oppressing and exploiting the proletariat and maintaining their reactionary rule. To do away with bourgeois oppression and exploitation and overthrow their reactionary rule, the proletariat must resort to violent revolution, smash the old state apparatus and wrest political power. On March 18, 1871, the Paris Commune established by the broad masses of people led by the proletariat of Paris, France in armed uprising was the first great attempt made in human history toward establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. That the Paris Commune could exist for 72 days was exactly because of the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Later, the failure of the Paris Commune was caused by no other reason than the proletariat's not having properly applied the tool of dictatorship in its own hands to resolutely suppress counter-revolutionary restoration.

The study of this scientific conclusion by Marx and the writings by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat made us see more clearly that after seizing state power through violent revolution, the proletariat must practice the dictatorship of the proletariat and must strengthen the build-up of the proletarian army.

That the proletariat resorts to violent revolution to seize political power is a fundamental Marxist principle. That after the seizure of state power, the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie is likewise a fundamental Marxist principle. Historical experience of the Paris Commune shows that armed revolution is extremely important to the proletarian revolution and to the defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For that very reason, when counter-revolutionaries like Thiers colluded with the German Bismarck reactionary ruling group in staging a counter-attack to subvert the Paris Commune, their first credo was to destroy the armed revolution with armed counter-revolution.

Whether the ideological and political line is correct or not decides everything. After the seizure of state power by the proletariat and the establishment and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the fundamental problem is to take Marxism as the theoretical foundation of guiding thought and formulate and carry out a correct revolutionary line. If the line is correct, a small force can develop and grow and the newly established dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated and strengthened. If the line is incorrect, the revolution would suffer a setback and the seized state power would be forfeited. Summing up the practice of the proletarian revolution Marx formulated a correct revolutionary line, and pointed out that to do away with the rule and oppression of the reactionary class, it would be imperative, first of all to practice the dictatorship of the proletariat and that the proletarian army is the primary condition for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The proletarian army is an armed group for carrying out revolutionary political tasks. It is the main tool used by the proletarit for waging an armed struggle with the bourgeoisie. Separated from this tool, the proletariat cannot triumph over bourgeois counter-revolution and cannot overthrow their reactionary rule. Even after the seizure of state power, it cannot

separate itself from this tool; otherwise, the dictatorship of the proletariat already established cannot possibly be consolidated and developed. This has been borne out by the history of the international communist movement and the events of our revolutionary struggle. Combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, great leader Chairman Mao drew the brilliant conclusion, "Political power grows out of the barrel of the gun," and, with his own hands, founded and led the Chinese worker-peasant Red Army in using armed revolution to chase away the Japanese aggressors, annihilate the 8-million-strong army of Chiang Kai-shek, bury the Chiang dynasty, topple the three big mountains, shatter the old state apparatus, seize political power and establish the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Marxist theory and practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat tell us that socialist society is born out of the womb of capitalist society. In this fairly long historical period, senescent capitalism and nascent communism are struggling against each other. We must clarify this problem by integrating theory and practice, fully understand the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and two-line struggle within the Party, understand that under socialist conditions, capitalist factors will still develop, that the part of bourgeois right still existing in socialist society will still engender new bourgeois elements, that we must persist in continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat at the economic base and in the superstructure. Thus, we can deeply understand that the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not only to suppress the resistance and restoration of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism but also to wage a struggle with the newly engendered bourgeois elements, restrict bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continuously weaken and eradicate the soil engendering the bourgeoisie and revisionism, gradually eliminate the traces left over from the old society and strive to create conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new one to arise.

The Chinese PLA and the broad masses of militiamen personally commanded by Chairman Mao are the mainstay of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must strengthen the build-up of the army. Only a people's army armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought can cope with any complicated situation appearing in class struggle at home and abroad and safeguard the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, strive to understand the question of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by combining theory with practice, get rid of non-proletarian ideas and styles in thinking and action, further recognize the importance of strengthening army build-up and safe-

guarding the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticizing Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy against the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticize Lin Piao's crime in wrecking the build-up of the army and weakening the combat strength of our army, raise our consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian military line, carry forward the glorious traditions of our army, resist bourgeois corrosion and influence, firmly foster the idea, "The PLA is forever a combat team," raise vigilance, strenghten war preparedness and carry through to the end continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, along with the people of the whole country.

* * *

BOURGEOIS RIGHT

Restrict the Bourgeois Right, Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the theoretical group of the power unit, Shanghai Grinding Wheel Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 5, 1975)

When talking about socialist society which is the lower phase of communist society Marx pointed out in "Critique of the Gotha Program," "What we have to deal with here is a communist society, not as it has developed on its own foundations, but, on the contrary, just as it emerges from capitalist society; which is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." This is precisely the fact. In socialist society, private ownership is gradually transformed into public ownership of the means of production, and the two systems of public ownership, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, are in gradual transition to a single system of ownership by the whole people. In the realm of ownership, the bourgeois right is accordingly being gradually shattered but before the single socialist ownership by the whole people is attained, the bourgeois right will not be wiped out completely in the realm of ownership. In the other aspects such as the distribution of products, the socialist society implements the policy of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and this princple is, beyond a doubt, a historical progress compared with the condition in capitalist society in which "those who work are not rewarded but those rewarded do not work." However, as Lenin pointed out, that as far as "the distribution of products 'according to the amount of labor performed'" is concerned, the "'bourgeois right' continues to prevail." Because in giving rewards according to the amount of work performed, actual inequality will emerge and there will be different degrees in wealth. The bourgeois right is an important economic base of breeding new bourgeois elements and it must be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we neither restrict nor gradually reduce the differences of inequality and unequal wealth already existing among the workers, but allow them to expand, then polarization will inevitably emerge. Should such phenomena emerge extensively and run wild, they will change the nature of the socialist system of ownership, change the socialist interrelations among men and lead to capitalist restoration. Therefore, the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not merely to suppress the resistance from the exploiting classes and guard against the aggression and subversion from imperialism and social imperialism, but also to restrict the bourgeois right and gradually create conditions for wiping out the bourgeois right. If this is not done, it is not possible to wipe out the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and revisionism, not possible to create conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new ones to arise and not possible to ultimately realize the great goal of communism.

It is precisely on this important question of principle bearing on whether or not the proletarian revolution can be carried through to the end that the "Gotha Program" runs counter to Marxism. The drafters of the program did not study the correct assertions restricting the bourgeois right put forth by Marx and Engels in summing up the experiences of the Paris Commune, but showed much appreciation for Lassalle's set of reactionary preachings, and advocated them in a thousand ways and even included them in the Party program. Marx and Engels gave severe criticism and warning regarding Liebknecht's capitulationist actions: Marx and Engels launched frontal attacks against the "hackneyed tune" in Lassalleanism. In "Critique of the Gotha Program," in the course of analyzing in detail and criticizing Lassalle's fallacies such as "equal right" and "fair distribution," Marx put forth the solely correct attitude toward the bourgeois right. He pointed out that in socialist society, the existence of bourgeois right is inevitable. But Marx again emphatically pointed out that the bourgeois right is a "trace of the old society," is a "defect." It is not a communist thing, that "equal" right is still "burdened with a bourgeois limitation." Hence it is incompatible with the entire communist ideological system and social system. These brilliant assertions of Marx have driven away the mist of Lassalle's opportunist line, further pointed out the orientation for the proletariat in the world and given a tremendous impetus to the constant forward development of the international communist movement. Today it still shines with the radiance of truth.

A century has elapsed since the publication of the "Critique of the Gotha Program." In the past hundred years, the proletarians throughout the world have waged persistent and arduous struggles under the guidance of Marxism. Following the change of time, Lassalle, the political corpse, had long ago disappeared from the historical stage. However, his reactionary ideas have not disappeared, but on the contrary, have all along emitted stench. The Soviet renegade clique have entirely inherited Lassalle's teachings, and they have precisely made use of the bourgeois right to turn the socialist ownership by the whole people into ownership by state monopoly capitalism. After they have mounted the stage, they vigorously consolidate, expand and strengthen the bourgeois right, and make use of such tactics as high wages and rewards to nurture a bourgeois privileged stratum under them, so as to make themselves squires who ride roughshod over the people. In Soviet Union in the present day, the broad masses of the working people have once again been reduced to the state of hired workers leading miserable lives. In Soviet Union in the present day, capitalism has been restored on all sides and become social imperialism. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao was also Lassalle's devout disciple. He talked nonsense, "A good or bad solution to people's remuneration (salary, status) .... can determine the extent of their initiative." He gnashed his teeth in hatred against the great number of new things emerging from the great proletarian cultural revolution for restricting the bourgeois right and wiping out the traces of old society. He maliciously attacked the taking of the "May 7" road by the cadres as "unemployment in disguise" and smeared the sending of educated youths to the mountains and the countryside as "reform through labor in disguise." His criminal aim was to corrupt and win over,by consolidating and expanding the bourgeois right, those people more deeply influenced by the idea of the bourgeois right and to make them

betray the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that he could use these people to serve his purpose of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. However, socialism will definitely triumph over capitalism, the dictatorship of the proletariat will replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and communism will be realized; this is the inevitable development of history. The criminal actions of a handful of reactionaries will fail. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao was long ago smashed into smithereen and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the big bosses of the Kremlin will be unable to avert their doom of inevitable destruction.

The important directive recently made by Chairman Mao on the question of theory has further developed Marxism, pointed out the bourgeois right still existing in socialism as the source of new bourgeois elements and stressed the great strategic significance for restricting. We must seriously study and have a good grasp of it, and strive to be models in restricting the bourgeois right.

* * *

DICTATORSHIP OVER THE BOURGEOISIE

Uphold All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie

by

Chao Li-ch'ing (赵黎清) and Ts'ao Shu-wen (曹淑文),
worker-peasant-soldier students of Futan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 14, 1975)

In his brilliant work "The Class Struggles in France, 1848-1850," Marx scientifically summing up the historical experience of class struggle waged by the proletariat, especially the proletariat of France, against the bourgeoisie, clearly pointed out the fundamental indicators distinguishing proletarian socialism from all pseudo socialism, concisely spelled out the inevitability and necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and concretely put forward the historical tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marx said, "This socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat as the necessary transit point to the abolition of class distinctions generally, to the abolition of all the relations of production on which they rest, to the abolition of all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production, to the revolutionizing of all the ideas that result from these social relations."

The study of this writing makes us understand that the historical task of scientific socialism is to declare the continuation of the revolution non-stop, declare the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and declare the abolition of four "alls." This is to say that after the proletariat smashes the old bourgeois state apparatus through violent revolution and establishes a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all fields and in all stages of the development of revolution, gradually eliminate all fortified villages of the bourgeoisie,gradually weaken and eradicate the soil engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie, so that the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes cannot exist and no new ones can arise. Only in this way can continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat be carried through to the end and the task "at this transitional stage" be accomplished.

This thought of Marx is a concentrated embodiment of the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution. Any previous revolution in society, whether involving the supersession of slave society by feudal society or the supersession of feudal society by capitalist society, was nothing but substitution of one system of exploitation for another and one exploiting class for another, the ultimate aim of the revolution being the establishment of the dictatorship of their own class. Therefore, their assuming the ruling position was the end of the revolution. As far as the proletariat is concerned, "the problem lies not in altering the system of private ownership but in the elimination of the system of private ownership, not in covering up class contradictions but in eliminating classes,

not in improving existing society but in establishing a new society." The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat is but the first step in the proletarian socialist revolution. It must keep on pushing the continuous advance of the revolution, use Marxism for triumphing over revisionism, use socialism for triumphing over capitalism, eliminate all class differences, and ultimately achieve communism. According to the fundamental Marxist theory, the ultimate victory of a socialist state not only calls for the efforts of its proletariat and the broad masses of its people but also depends on the victory of the world socialist revolution and on the elimination of the system of exploitation of man by man from the whole world and the emancipation of the whole of mankind. This goes a step further to show that so long as the great historical mission of the proletariat is not finally accomplished, we must persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and can in no way give up halfway.

"Socialism is a declaration of continued revolution." For the first time Marx put forward this combat slogan. This means that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must persist in continuing revolution and persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This is dictated by the nature of socialist society. Socialist society is a period of mutual struggle between senescent capitalism and nascent communism. The socialist society of the dictatorship of the proletariat is immeasurably superior to capitalist society. But in the socialist period, the toppled exploiting class still exists. They are making a vain attempt at all times to translate their hope of restoration into an act of restoration. On the other hand, new bourgeoisie is being engendered. This is because our economic base is still not firm and stable, bourgeois right has not been completely abolished as regards the system of ownership and it still exists to a serious extent in the relations between people and still occupies a ruling position in distribution. In the various spheres of the superstructure, some aspects are actually still under the thumb of the bourgeoisie, and the old ideas and the force of old habits are still stubbornly hampering the growth of socialist new things. Under this situation, class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is unavoidably a prolonged and complicated one in political, economic, ideological and other fields. This class struggle can be resolved only by exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and by applying the theory and practice of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we run counter to the Marxist theory of continuous revolution and refrain from persisting in continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and from exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and in all stages, the dictatorship of the proletariat could not be consolidated and a capitalist comeback could take place any time. This is borne out by the bitter lesson of the Soviet Union degenerating from the first socialist state in the world into social imperialism.

This writing by Marx also incisively underlines the historical inevitability of the dictatorship of the proletariat and points out the dictatorship of the proletariat as an "inevitable stage of transition"

toward the elimination of all class differences. This tells us that to persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must persist in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is because only by strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat can we suppress the resistance of the exploiting class and withstand subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism. Only by exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie can we wage a struggle against the new bourgeoisie and triumph over the corrosive influence and effect of the bourgeoisie and the force of old social habits on the proletariat. And only in this way can we gradually weaken and eradicate the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and capitalism, gradually create conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new bourgeoisie to arise, eliminate all class differences and realize the great goal of communism.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the cream of Marxism. Marx and Engels first put forward this theory and handed it over to the proletariat. Historical experience in one century and more shows that it is a magic weapon for the proletariat to wage revolutionary struggle. The great leader Chairman Mao carried on and developed the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. As early as on the eve of national liberation, Chairman Mao in a report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee brilliantly pointed out: After national liberation, the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie were the fundamental contradictions at home. In 1956, when socialist transformation had been basically accomplished in agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industrial and commercial undertakings, modern revisionists represented by Khrushchev on the international scene again whipped up a sinister trend of betraying Marxism-Leninism and attacking and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. They basically negated the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the socialist period and negated the fundamental differences between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and vigorously carried out activities to restore capitalism. Acting in coordination with Soviet revisionism, renegades Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao vigorously advocated such fallacies as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," "the theory of productive forces," etc. Basing himself on the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and summing up the historical experiences, positive and negative accumulated at home and abroad concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao wrote the brilliant work, "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and clearly advanced the great theory on continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1962, he again formulated for our Party a basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. For over a dozen years and more, under the guidance of the Party's basic line, the people of the whole country have persisted in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat on various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction, beaten back repeated attacks by a handful of class enemies at home and abroad and especially smashed the two bourgeois command headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and achieved a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize

Lin Piao and Confucius. Under the excellent situation, Chairman Mao has recently issued an important instruction on the question of theory, pointing out the extreme importance of studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat at present. This has again charted a direction for the people of the whole country in adhering to the Party's basic line, persisting in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and carrying through continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to the end.

* * *

STUDY

A Lively and Animated Study and Discussion Linking Theory with Practice

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 14, 1975)

"The bourgeoisie has 'capital' and 'property.' The small producers have small 'capital' and 'property.' We workers have neither 'capital' nor 'property.' Why is it that a section of the working class will engender new bourgeoisie?"

This was a problem raised by someone of the 4th workshop of the Shanghai No. 101 Factory when studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. The workshop Party branch aroused the masses to link thinking with practice and combine study with discussion, centering on this question.

First they grasped the question, "Will one without capital and property change?" as a subject of discussion. A comrade said: One without capital and property can be transformed into one with capital and property. He explained that at the present stage, there still exists bourgeois right in distribution and exchange; the bourgeois agents within the Party will inevitably exploit bourgeois right to alter the nature of the system of ownership of certain departments and units in such a way that the means of production will no longer be in the hands of the Marxists and the worker masses. This is true of Soviet revisionism. Their factories put up the signboard of a state-run enterprise and yet follow the capitalist road. The socialist system of all-people ownership upheld by them is in essence the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeois system of ownership. Brezhnev and company are new bourgeois elements of this type.

The explanation given by this comrade won the approval of everyone. But some comrades raised a new question: If so, then only those with money and power can become new bourgeois elements. We worker masses do not hold leadership power and are not in a position to utilize functions and power to buy machinery, or open a factory. How could we workers change?

Seizing upon this questin, the workshop studied seriously. After a collective discussion, they pointed out that this question should be viewed in light of the fact that commodity economy still exists and exchange through money still play its part. A comrade said: At the present stage, though the greater part of means of production cannot be freely bought and sold by an individual, yet the tools that can be bought like carpenter's tools, sewing machines, etc., can be used both as means of livelihood and as means of production. Some people will use these things to develop small production and traverse the capitalist road.

These words elightened all. Some comrades agreed such is indeed the case. Some people work for the public by day and work for themselves at night. They work perfunctorily factories by day and go about their private business with vigor at night. If no restrictions are imposed and

if things are allowed to follow their own course, their "appetite" would be whetted and they will gradually become new bourgeoisie elements.

At this juncture, some comrades raised this point: Thus, it means that an acquired skill plus a little capital and property would lead to a change. Then would there be no change if one had no skill or the ability to take up small production?

After this question was raised, everyone was guided to read and study again and ponder things repeatedly.

The same night, an old worker thumbed through the relevant works by Marx and Lenin. In Lenin's article, "On the Deception of the People With the Slogan of Freedom and Equality," he read the line: "Everyone with money has the actual right to exploitation." This set him to deep thinking. Linking his thought to the instances where ruthless exploitation was practiced by the bourgeoisie in the old society through lending money at usurious interest rates and where some bad guys used money as capital for speculative business to rake in fabulous profits in the three years of natural disaster in the early sixties, he came to realize that under the present conditions of our country, money can still transform into capital and that a case without capital or property can transform into one with capital and property.

The following day, this old worker gave everyone a talk on his insight in the study of the works by Marx and Lenin. This gave everyone a vivid education in integrating theory with practice.

At this stage of the discussion, some comrades raised a new question: With their livelihood improved now, the overwhelming majority of people have something in reserve in their hands and a certain amount of money on hand. Many of them are skilled and are in possession some simple tools. Then why only a section of people will change?

The Party branch brought up in time this question for study, and went a step further to organize the theoretical group to make an analysis. It was then brought back to the masses for discussion.

Through study and discussion, everyone realized that China is in the category of the socialist state. Educated by Chairman Mao and the Party, the overwhelming majority of people adhere to the Party's basic line and to the socialist direction and road. This is the main stream. Meanwhile, we should take note of the realistic conditions of the composition of the workers. Chairman Mao pointed out: The Chinese proletariat is "made up of the overwhelming majority of people starting out as bankrupt peasants." This shows that the members of the ranks of the working class have both the main characteristics conducive to their becoming the close allies of the peasants and also the characteristics of bearing the stamp of the mentality of small producers.

Some comrades further pointed out: As laborers, small producers show the inevitability of following the socialist road; as private owners, they show the spontaneity of promoting capitalism. This kind of spontaneity

is relatively inveterate. In the old society some of them went to work in factories after going bankrupt. Because their world outlook still imprinted with the old mark and their mentality of getting rich through small production has not been overcome, they are still likely to return to small production even though they have joined the ranks of the working class. Therefore, as far as classes are concerned, the working class is the revolutionary leading class most far-sighted, public-spirited and selfless and most consistent in revolution. As far as individuals are concerned, it is not possible to develop proletarian ideas spontaneously.

In this way, their understanding was deepened. Some comrades then said: The key to the development of proletarian ideas lies in seriously reading and studying, overcoming empiricism and consciously transforming the world outlook. Since liberation, with the development of socialist construction, a large number of new workers have continuously entered factories. Many among them are of non-proletarian origin and are, therefore, especially charged with the task of striving to transform their world outlook. Even those with a good family background must continuously transform their own subjective world while transforming the objective world.

At this point, some comrades added: Some people with a good family background and a record for early participation in the revolution degenerated into new bourgeois elements after entering the city because they could not resist the temptation and corruption by bourgeois ideas. These serious lessons serve to bear out this point.

When their discussion came to this stage, the minds of the comrades became more active. They repeatedly recited Chairman Mao's teaching: "The working class must transform the whole society in class struggle and in the struggle against the natural world and, at the same time, transform themselves." The more they read the more they became ardent. They saw the importance of transforming the world outlook and raised their consciousness of seriously reading and studying and upholding continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

By combining study with discussion, linking up with reality and analyzing problems layer by layer, they could easily see essence through phenomena. They had a feeling that they studied penetratingly and understood things thoroughly, and they effectively raised their consciousness of line struggle. Through study and discussion, everyone has come to deeply understand that it is really of paramount importance to study well Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and get clear on the question of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie! (Hsieh Wen)

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"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Far-Reaching Significance of Running "May 7" Cadre Schools Well

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

"people's daily" frontpaged an article on may 7 by hsia fang-hao entitled "running the 'may 7' cadre schools well is a great undertaking of far-reaching significance". extracts from the article follow:

reviewing chairman mao's "may 7" directive (issued on may 7, 1966) in the course of studying his more recent instructions on the question of theory, we arrive at a deeper understanding that running the "may 7" cadre schools well is needed in restricting bourgeois right and strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie; it is a great undertaking for educating and nurturing contingents of proletarian cadres in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought through the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

chairman mao always attaches great importance to the question of restricting bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in his "may 7" directive, chairman mao called on all trades and professions in the country to study politics and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. the people's liberation army is urged to engage concurrently in study, agriculture, industry and mass work. workers and peasants are also urged to study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level while mainly engaging in industry and agriculture. where conditions permit, workers should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and peasants run some small factories collectively. students should become familiar with industry, agriculture and military affairs. where conditions permit, those working in commerce, the service trades and party and government organizations should do the same. all these activities are factors in restricting bourgeois right, narrowing the three major differences (those between workers and peasants, between mental and manual labour and between town and countryside) and extending communism. the "may 7" directive touches on the question both of making revolution in the realm of the superstructure and of strengthening the socialist economic base. it is a splendid program for building up the army and the country and transforming society under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"lenin said that 'small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' they are also engendered

among a part of the working class and of the party membership. both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state and other organs there are people who take to the bourgeois style of life." in the above-quoted "parts", chairman mao points to the serious question of the engendering of new bourgeois elements. the theory and practice of proletarian dictatorship tells us that in socialist society, there exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle; there exist the three differences (including those between mental and manual labour and between town and countryside); there exist bourgeois right and concepts reflecting this right; at the same time, socialist society cannot "dispense at once with all administration, with all subordination" so that there exists the possibility that some people may use their positions as bases for privileges and the bourgeois principle of commodity exchange may erode inner-party life and the political life of the state. these are important factors in the emergence of new bourgeois elements from among the personnel of the state organs, and, therefore, it is a matter of major significance for the personnel of the state organs to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to restrict bourgeois right and to resist the idea of bourgeois right and the influence and corrosion by the bourgeois way of life.

practice has shown that serious implementation of the "may 7" instruction, the good management of the cadre schools and re-education of cadres are an important step towards solving this important problem, and many "may 7" cadre schools are playing an ever-increasing and important role in this field.

at these schools, everybody is a "may 7" fighter irrespective of position and seniority. whether they are workers, peasants or intellectuals, whether they are leading cadres or ordinary office workers, they help and learn from one another; anyone who is good at one kind of work or another can be a teacher; they assiduously study marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works in close connection with actual struggle; criticize revisionism and the doctrines of confucius and mencius; and thus break with tradition. they are at once fellow-students in studying marxism, comrades-in-arms in criticizing revisionism, and comrades in working hard for socialism. their militant, collective life pounds away at bourgeois right that still prevails to a serious extent in the relations between people, gradually breaks with such habits as regard division of labour in society in terms of social grades, and thus steadily eliminates such exploiting class filth as bureaucracy and privilege.

at these schools, everyone does productive labour of their own accord to the best of his or her ability, without being bound down by time or circumstances. they vie

with one another to tackle the heaviest or hardest jobs. they remould their ideology for the revolution and create wealth for socialism. this kind of willing participation in productive labour supersedes the narrow idea of unwillingness to work half an hour longer than others or accept payment slightly less than others; it helps to foster the communist attitude toward labour and "maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end."

at these schools, everyone takes pride in plain living and abhors extravagance and waste. all live in dormitories, dine in mess halls and share similar kind of food. this way of living, similar to the equal treatment received by officers and men in the years of revolutionary war, brings closer relations between the leaders and the led, between the new and the old cadres and among all comrades; it is an indictment of the concept of bourgeois right and a restriction on those who may use bourgeois right to indulge in the style of life of the "privileged few."

cadre schools are located in the countryside. students there are organized to live and work in people's communes for a certain period to take part in agriculture from sowing the harvesting, to conduct social investigations and to learn from the workers and peasants. these activities are of great significance and serve to remould the thinking of those cadres who knew nothing about farming or industry, to combat the old, traditional notions of contempt for farming and the labouring people in deeds and not just in words; and they also help to narrow the gap between town and country, and between mental and manual labour and strengthen the ranks of the cadres.

in short, the "may 7" cadre school is a new type of cadre school, belonging to the period of socialism, because it embodies many communist features, bourgeois right is restricted to a certain degree and the glorious tradition of hard struggle and equality between comrades born of the years of revolutionary war has been carried forward there. a contingent of proletarian cadres is maturing politically under the guidance of the "may 7 directive". this contingent is armed with marxism, is determined to vanquish the bourgeoisie, is ready to work at a higher or lower post as an "official" or an ordinary citizen, and is conscious of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the "may 7" cadre school is a new type of cadre school belonging to the period of socialism because it is characterized by the integration of education with production and administrative work with physical labour. as a unit of both education and production at the same

time, it carries forward both socialist revolution and socialist construction. the two fundamental tasks of the school -- to provide the cadres with education and to get them to go in for production -- complement each other. it follows that only when cadres educate themselves in marxism-leninism and constantly remould their subjective world can the struggle to transform the objective world be carried out well. to take the party's basic line as the key link; to be guided by chairman mao's brilliant "may 7th directive" and his instruction on cadres "going down to do manual labour"; to persevere in studying while engaging in production; to train and educate the cadres and at the same time create wealth for the country -- these are the correct principles for running the may 7 cadre schools well, as the facts have proved.

MINERS

Retired Miner Contrasts Past with Present

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 10, 1975)

visitors to a class education exhibition run by the yangchuan coalfield hear retired miner chen chun-chieh describe what life in the old society was like for workers. thousands of miners died in the pits of the 80-year-old yangchuan coalfield owing to gas explosions, flooding, cave-ins and other accidents before liberation because the foreign capitalists and kuomintang reactionaries wanted more coal, regardless of the miners' lives.

chen chun-chieh, his father and three brothers begged all the way to yangchuan from their native village in hopei province in 1932. this was after two of his sisters were sold to the landlord to pay off debts. he and his father went into the coalfield where extraction was done by hand and the coal was carried on the miners' backs. what they got for a 14 to 15 hour workday was one kilogram of mouldy sorghum flour or bean cake. his father toiled there for ten years, until his health failed and he was thrown out on the street to die at the age of 51.

"in the eyes of the capitalists, we miners were just tools. it is chairman mao and the communist party who treat us with dignity and respect," said chen chun-chieh with emotion. "we became masters of the country as well as the mine after liberation. we no longer have to worry about unemployment when we get old."

chen chun-chieh enjoys a pension of 70 per cent of his wages and free medical treatment.

two of his daughters are workers, two sons and another daughter are in a school for miners' children. the family has bicycles, wrist watches, a sewing-machine and a savings account.

"some of my apprentices have become cadres. leading cadres and workers visit me on holidays. the retired miners are asked to give opinions when the mine takes important decisions," he added.

this retired worker pays a great deal of attention to production and construction at the mine and to bringing up the next generation of the working class. that is why he volunteered to guide people -- particularly young workers -- through the exhibition and tell them about the changes socialism has brought.

PEASANTS

Former Farmhand Becomes Pest Control Expert

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 9, 1975)

"we poor and lower-middle peasants have become masters of the country and act as such in the field of scientific research, something i couldn't possibly attempt at while toiling as a farmhand for the landlords," said chao yueh-liang, a communist party member and a peasant expert on the elimination of mole crickets, at a recent national conference on pest control.

fortysix-year-old chao yueh-liang, an illiterate before liberation, is author of a paper entitled "mole cricket -- its behaviour and control" published in the january-february 1975 issue of "scientia sinica". he works in the nanhu production brigade of the tungtsun people's commune in hsinhsien county in north china's shansi province, and is a part-time teacher at the shansi agricultural college.

chao started his systematic study of mole crickets in 1969 when the party branch of his brigade assigned him to head a scientific research team of 30 for pest control. with three permanent members and 27 seasonal ones, the team concentrated on mole crickets, the worst insects in the area which used to infest a third of the field crops and cause a loss of about 100 tons of grain to the brigade every year.

guided by chairman mao's work "on practice", which points out that all genuine knowledge originates in practice, the scientific research team excavated more than 20,000 burrows made by mole crickets, dissected nearly 1,000 of the insects and bred scores of broods indoors in order to know their habits and movements under different conditions. in the course of its research, the team received every encouragement from the party organizations of the commune and of the brigade and assistance from agro-technicians in plant protection in the county. as a result, they developed a series of effective measures for the control of the insect, including elimination of its sources, improvement of the environment and the combination of excavation with drug.

the team acquainted the local people with the results of its research and showed them ways of control. on the basis of the team's accurate forecasts of insect activity, the party branch of the brigade organized mass efforts to wipe out mole crickets, over 900,000 of which were dug up in 40 days in the autumn of 1970 alone.

the nanhu production brigade is now basically free from the mole cricket menace. last year the infested acreage was reduced to less than 2 percent of the total against a previous 30 per cent, and the per hectare average of grain output rose to 6.3 tons against 2 tons or even less in previous years.

with the brigade's scientific research team as the centre, a network of 65 insect control points has been established in the county for forecasts and the exchange of information. chao yueh-liang demonstrated his control measures at a prefectural conference on agricultural know-how and visited eight nearby counties to spread his experience.

following the nanhu brigade's example, many other communes and production brigades in the county set up scientific research teams and plant protection groups which have helped minimize crop injuries by insect pests.

DEMOBILIZED ARMYMEN

Demobilized Chinese Armymen Volunteer to Go To Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

the "people's daily" frontpaged yesterday reports on demobilized armymen who volunteered to settle in rural or border areas to make revolution in arduous conditions. they are among the great numbers of advanced people imbued with the communist spirit who are coming forward as the whole nation is studying enthusiastically chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory. by their own action, they are boldly challenging the idea of bourgeois right and effecting a break with all centuries-old traditional ideas.

in an editor's postscript, the "people's daily" issued the call: "all our comrades should learn from their spirit and be promoters of the effort to narrow the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour and restrict bourgeois right, and contribute towards the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

wei yao-sheng, a 24-year-old communist party member demobilized from the army earlier this year, was due to work in shanghai, his native town, according to state regulations. after studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the documents of the fourth national people's congress, he raised his political consciousness and, in a letter to the regimental party committee, applied to go to the countryside instead of returning to shanghai. he said he would learn from the older generation of revolutionaries, carry forward the death-defying spirit they displayed in the years of revolutionary war, break away from the old mentality of being reluctant to leave the cities and of looking down on the countryside and farmwork, and join the poor and lower-middle peasants in bringing changes to the rural areas.

he won support for his lofty revolutionary ideal from his army unit, the shanghai municipal party and revolutionary committees and his family. he was assigned to settle in the sanwan production brigade near the chingkang mountains, a former revolutionary base area.

in the brigade, wei yao-sheng works in the fields alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants in the daytime, and in the evenings he studies the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with them. the poor and lower-middle peasants show warm concern for him and are helping him to make progress in all respects.

lu chiang-tien, an artilleryman from peking in one of the p.l.a.'s tsinan units, volunteered to settle in the countryside in northern shensi when he was demobilized earlier this year.

lu chiang-tien's father is a leading cadre in the logistics department of the p.l.a. artillery corps. after joining the army in 1970, the young soldier studied marxist theory conscientiously and made rapid progress. he was admitted into the chinese communist party in 1973.

in a report to the leadership, lu chiang-tien wrote: "the reactionary ruling classes of successive dynasties peddled the doctrines of confucius and mencius and spread the reactionary fallacy that 'those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed'. the imperialists and modern revisionists attempt to corrupt the younger generation by means of bourgeois ideology. the class enemies at home also try to subject us to their erosion and attack by all manner of tricks. this is a battle that involves the issue of whether the dictatorship of the proletariat will be consolidated. as a communist party member, i must have the courage to fire at reactionary ideologies."

after the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, he studied it time and again and further realized that, to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to restrict bourgeois right, break down the idea of bourgeois right and strive to narrow the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour and eliminate the soil and conditions which engender the new bourgeois.

the peking municipal party committee has accepted lu chiang-tien's application to settle in the countryside in northern shensi, and the people of yenan have expressed warm welcome to him.

ni hui-kang and li teh-hsiang joined the army in 1971 and became members of the communist party the following year. guided by the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they volunteered after demobilization to settle in a rural area in tibet and join the tibetan brothers in building a d defending the border region instead of returning to their native county of nantung in east china's kiangsu province where the conditions are much more favourable.

last november they wrote to comrade rindzin wanggyal, party branch secretary of the lemad people's

commune in lhuntse county, tibet, and were greatly encouraged by the reply: "we, the million emancipated serfs of tibet, extend a warm welcome to you exclamation"

the two young men are now ready to start on their journey and take part in the new struggle in tibet.

FISH BREEDING

North China Province Develops Fish Breeding Industry

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 10, 1975)

most of the cities and counties of north china's yellow loess highland province of shansi are raising fish in reservoirs and ponds. compared with early liberation days, the province's annual output of fish has increased by a dozen times.

the province is high and dry, being 1,000 metres above sea level. fish breeding was unknown before liberation. the only fishery there was contributed by those who fished in the yellow river.

after liberation, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the large number of new water conservancy projects have provided a favourable condition for the fish breeding industry.

the province's tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, worked hard to transform its natural environment and bred fish in newly-built reservoirs. hsiyang county, to which the production brigade belongs, followed the example. commune peasants in low-lying wanjung county raise fish in water detention ponds.

the province's output from fish breeding grounds accounted for about 30 per cent of its total fish output before the cultural revolution. it now makes up about 80 per cent of the total.

the state has set up several fish breeding farms in the province. they supply fish fry to local people's communes and production brigades and help commune peasants raise fish. more and more people's communes and production brigades are self-sufficient in fish fry by breeding species of fish themselves.

the province has achieved success in fish breeding by applying the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development".

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

China's 1975 National Weightlifting Championships Close

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 9, 1975)

china's 1975 national weightlifting championships closed here recently, with three national records and 13 junior national records improved.

twentyfour provincial, municipal and autonomous regional teams participated in the championships in two categories: junior events for weightlifters under 20 who accounted for half of the total participants, and senior events.

workers, peasants and soldiers were invited to comment on the competition and serve as championship supervisors. contestants took time off to join hangchow railway workers in physical labour and gave exhibitions for them.

adhering to the principle of "friendship first, competition second", the contestants achieved good results. fly weight cheng kang of kwangtung province improved the national records in snatch, clean and jerk and the two lift total. fifteen others broke 13 junior national records in five weight classes on 31 occasions.

Chinese Armymen Develop Mass Sports

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

representatives from units of the chinese people's liberation army exchanged experience in organizing mass sports on the eve of the third sports meet of the army.

at a recent conference, they pointed out that mass sports have reached a new level in the p.l.a. in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. last year three hundred sports competitions took place at regimental level or above in the air force alone. the p.l.a.'s peking and wuhan units promoted mass sports by arranging exhibition matches at the grassroots and sending coaches there to train large numbers of sports activists.

the p.l.a. has a glorious revolutionary tradition of developing mass sports and regards this as something of major significance for building up the army in an all-round way and raising its combat strength. even during the rigorous war years, the commanders and fighters

played ball games and engaged in gymnastics with apparatus, hand grenade throwing and mountaineering during intervals between battles. mass sports have developed faster since the founding of new china under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching: "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."

the main stress in the p.l.a.'s sports activities is laid on the grassroots, i.e., on the companies. athletic activities in the 7th company of a p.l.a. lanchow unit, commended for its work in this field, improved the health of officers and men and contributed to victories in the war years. since liberation, the company has encouraged spare-time sports as a means to strengthen army building. most members of the company have taken part in sports competitions at regimental, divisional or corps levels since 1972. the company also excels in military training.

officers and men at army service stations along the 1,900-kilometre chinghai-tibet highway have kept up physical training over the past decade despite the cold, capricious weather and rarefied air on the plateau. they are doing so to toughen their will power and build up their health in order the better to defend the motherland and support socialist construction.

members of the tangla and nachihtai army service stations, both situated 5,000 metres above sea level, are enthusiasts in basketball, table tennis, running and mountain climbing. those at the nachihtai station laid out their sports grounds in the mountains and held their first sports meet last year.

sports activities in the p.l.a. are combined with military training and conducted according to the environment of the army units. apart from ball games, athletics and gymnastics, the p.l.a. shenyang units also organize skating and skiing in the long and severe winter to raise the soldiers' ability to withstand cold and promote preparations against war. the p.l.a. kwangchow and kunming units in the warm south lay more stress on swimming in rivers and lakes. officers and men of a regiment under the kunming units crossed the torrential chinsha and lantsang rivers on 12 occasions in ten years. they can now swim across rivers with full packs at night while doing target shooting. soldiers of the engineering and signal corps conduct physical training in thick forests. a company of the foochow units putting up electrical wires in forests take to climbing up vines and stone weight lifting.

army sports may take any form that is feasible under the circumstances. members of some naval units go in for gymnastics, tugs of war and cable throwing, lift shells to develop their arm strength or play table tennis when they are at sea. when their ships are in port,

they hold matches with local army units or civilians or do distance running and mountain climbing. officers and men of a company guarding an island built two 600-square-metre sports grounds by filling in gullies and formed a number of basketball, table tennis and weightlifting teams.

physical training groups at army hospitals include old and young medical workers. some hospitals encourage patients to do light physical exercises as an aid to medical treatment.

on the basis of mass sports, outstanding sportsmen have emerged from the grassroots. at the 7th asian games last year, 21-year-old li ya-min broke the world record in the women's 25-metre standard pistol event with 555 points. a researcher at a p.l.a. peking medical research institute, she takes an active part in target shooting and other sports and constantly improves her skills. the chinese people's liberation army has its own "august 1" ball games, track and field, gymnastics and swimming teams named after the date of the founding of the army. taking part in international contests and friendly matches with foreign teams, they have promoted friendship with the armies and the people of friendly countries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMEROON

Protocol on Sending Chinese Medical Team Signed between Cameroon and China

(NCNA-English Yaounde, May 8, 1975)

the protocol of an agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the united republic of cameroon on sending a chinese medical team to cameroon was signed at a ceremony here yesterday.

chinese ambassador to cameroon wei pao-shan and cameroonian minister of health and public assistance paul fokam kamga signed the documents on behalf of their respective governments.

at the ceremony, both the chinese ambassador and the cameroonian minister made speeches wishing steady development to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

on the evening of the same day, minister kamga gave a cocktail party to mark the occasion.

ambassador wei pao-shan, minister of national education bernard bidias angon and other prominent figures of public health circles were also present.

Chinese Economic Trade Exhibition Closes in Yaounde

(NCNA-English Yaounde, May 9, 1975)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here yesterday.

among those who have visited the exhibition are madame germaine ahidjo, wife of cameroonian president ahmadou ahidjo, ministers and high ranking officials of the cameroonian government, noted personalities and over one hundred thousand people from various circles.

the exhibition, which opened on april 24, drew large crowds of visitors every day.

the visitors warmly praised the chinese people for the successes they have achieved in national reconstruction under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung by upholding the principle of "independence and self-reliance." one visitor said: "the exhibition gives us a true picture of china whose experience demonstrates that a country can work miracles so long as she relies on the efforts of her people." a number of visitors particularly appreciated the success won by the tachai production brigade in the struggle for the transformation of nature by adhering to the principle of self-reliance.

during the exhibition, twenty chinese films have been shown to the warm welcome of visitors, among them "taching -- red banner on the industrial front", "chengtu-kunming railway", "red flag canal" and "shashihyu".

CHINA AND CANADA

Li Chi Meets Canadian Educators' Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

li chi, leading member of the ministry of education this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the canadian educators' group led by professor neville scarfe.

present on the occasion was yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service.

after arriving in peking on may 5, the canadian educators' group visited peking university, a middle school and a rural people's commune and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka gave a reception at the embassy this afternoon to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the national day of the czechoslovak socialist republic.

present on the occasion were minister of petroleum and chemical industries kang shih-en, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building ma yi, and others.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Peng Shao-hui Meets French Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a friendly conversation here yesterday with rene pommaret, a leading member of the centre of advanced studies of armament of france, and other french guests.

col. christian bes de berc, military attache of the french embassy here, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in West German State

(NCNA-English Bonn, May 8, 1975)

a chinese photo exhibition opened in the hall of the state council of bremen on tuesday.

the opening ceremony was presided over by dieter klink, president of the state council.

hans koschnick, president of the senate of bremen, wang shu, chinese ambassador to west germany, consuls accredited to bremen and public figures were present.

in his opening speech, president klink pointed out that the chinese exhibition is the first of its kind ever held in west germany. he paid tribute to the chinese people's principle of building their country by self-reliant efforts, as was shown in the photos.

ambassador wang shu also spoke.

the visitors showed great interest in the exhibits.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAU

Hongkong and Macau Patriotic Journalists Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

the hongkong and macao patriotic journalists visiting group led by fei yi-ming with li tzu-sung and li hsia-wen as deputy leaders left here by train this morning on a tour of the tachai production brigade in shansi province and yenan in shensi province.

arriving here on april 29, the visiting group was entertained at a banquet hosted by deputy director of the hsinhua news agency shih shao-hua on behalf of peking press circles. during its stay in peking, the visiting group called at factories and schools and attended the celebrations of international labour day along with the people in the capital.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Meets President Shigeru Fujita and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with shigeru fujita, president of the japanese society of the returnees from china (orthodox), his wife kiyoko fujita and their son and daughter.

present on the occasion was liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association.

President of Chinese Friendship Association Fetes Japanese Writers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese writers' delegation.

leader of the delegation is yasushi inoue, a famous japanese writer and permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and secretary-general of the delegation is norio shirato.

present at the banquet were president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, leading members of organizations concerned and writers including wang yeh-chiu, yang chi, lu jen-min, yuan shui-pai, yen wen-ching, hsieh ping-hsin, hao jan, chang yung-mei, li hsi-fan and yen su.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the host association.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

a chinese table tennis delegation led by fu chao-lou left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 9, 1975)

a chinese table tennis delegation arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to japan on the invitation of the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association.

a cocktail party was given jointly by the two host associations this evening in honour of the delegation.

shigeo nagano, president of the japan table tennis association, torao miyakawa, deputy director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and fu chao-lou, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, spoke at the party. torao miyakawa said that the japanese athletic circles will continue their efforts to oust the chiang clique from the international olympic committee and restore the seat of the people's republic of china in the committee.

Yokosuka Port Goodwill Delegation from Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

a yokosuka port goodwill delegation from japan led by kazuo yokoyama, mayor of yokosuka, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the head office of the china ocean shipping company.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Communist Party Greets Complete Liberation of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

the central committee of the malayan communist party sent messages on may 1 to the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and to the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, extending warm congratulations on the great victory of completely liberating south viet nam, broadcast the voice of the malayan revolution yesterday.

the message sent to the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation says: "over the past ten years and more, the south vietnamese armed forces and people, together with their kith and kin in the north, have upheld president ho chi minh's banner of 'firm resolve to fight and win', put up a dauntless and arduous fight against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and eventually won a great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they have written a splendid chapter in the history of contemporary national liberation struggles."

the message says: "the rich experience accumulated by the vietnamese people are of far-reaching international significance. the people of all countries including the malayan people regard as their own your victory which will surely inspire the people of all countries greatly and give enormous impetus to their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles."

the message sent to the central committee of the viet nam workers' party says: "the vietnamese people have persisted in a protracted people's war, smashed all kinds of the u.s. imperialists' counter-revolutionary strategy, and inflicted upon them very heavy losses politically, economically and militarily. they have thus contributed greatly to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people in southeast asia and the rest of the world and set a glorious example for them."

the voice of the malayan revolution broadcast an editorial on may 8 warmly greeting the great victory won by the vietnamese people.

the editorial says: "the great victory of the vietnamese people once more proves forcefully that if only an oppressed nation, even though it is weak, dares to take up arms, unites closely, fears neither difficulties nor sacrifices, and determinedly persists in a protracted

people's war, it will be able to gradually accumulate its revolutionary strength, develop and expand the people's revolutionary armed forces, continuously extend the fruits of victory and completely defeat at the end any powerful enemy equipped with modern weapons. this means that the genuine independence of a nation and the complete emancipation of a people can be won only with guns and through revolutionary armed struggle."

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Mauritanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with ahmed ould menneya, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of mauritania to the people's republic of china and discussed with him matters concerning the presentation of his credentials.

the ambassador arrived here yesterday.

New Mauritanian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

ahmed ould menneya, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of mauritania to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

almamy youssouf ly, counsellor of the mauritanian embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

present also were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and acting director of the ministry's west asian and north african affairs department chou chueh.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian "Scinteia" Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

the delegation of the "scinteia" of romania led by alexandru ionescu, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and editor-in-chief of the paper, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the "people's daily" lu ying and chen chun.

Romanian "Scinteia" Delegation Returns to Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 9, 1975)

the delegation of the "scinteia" of romania led by alexandru ionescu, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and editor-in-chief of the "scinteia", returned here today after a friendly visit to china.

it was met at the airport by leading members of the "scinteia" and chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

the journalists' delegation from sierra leone led by minister of information and broadcasting a.b.m. kamara wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air today on a tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned in the ministry of foreign affairs.

f.j. saquee, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sierra leone embassy here, and ju jin keuk, first secretary of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, were also present.

the delegation toured peking, kwangchow and shanghai where they visited factories, rural people's communes, schools and a workers' housing estate and made trips to scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Ambassador to China Gives Film Show and Reception to Mark Victory Over Fascism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1975)

soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov and his wife gave a film show and a reception here on may 6 and 8 separately to mark the 30th anniversary of the victory over german fascism.

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh attended respectively.

present on the occasions were leading members of departments concerned, including tsai hung-chiang, yu hung-liang, ma hsu-sheng, tien ping, kao chien-chung, kan mai, li shu-chien, chung han-chiu and chang chang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended today's reception.

"New Proposal" to Vienna Conference--An Old Soviet Trick

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries an article by mei ou entitled "'new proposal' -- old trick", which comments on the soviet revisionist plan submitted to the vienna conference on troop reductions in central europe.

"once again soviet social-imperialism is raising a hue and cry about 'disarmament' and lately have submitted a 'new proposal' on troop reductions to the vienna conference," the article says. "it takes only a glance to see that this proposal is nothing but the

old soviet revisionist trick played repeatedly at the conference in the past."

the proposal stipulates that in the first half of 1975, the soviet union and the united states will each reduce their troops by 10,000; in the second half of the year, west germany and poland will each decrease theirs by 5,000, and the other warsaw pact countries and the other nato members will cut theirs by 5,000 each. in the following year, each participant will cut its armed forces by 5 per cent, with the soviet union and the united states carrying out the reductions in the first half of the year and the other countries in the second half. as for 1977, it suggests a 10 per cent cut by each participant simultaneously. "such troop reductions in equal number and percentage comes, of course, as nothing new to the united states and west european countries", the article says.

it goes on to say that the conference on troop reduction in central europe is one outcome of the intense contention in europe between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. since its inception a year and a half ago, the conference has many times been suspended and its sessions marked by endless quarrels without any progress being made thus far. the basic cause is that each side has tried its best to weaken its opponent through "disarmament". at present, the soviet revisionists possess immense military superiority in central europe. not to be outdone, the united states, therefore, has stressed at the vienna conference the principle of disarmament "in equilibrium". it has demanded that the armed forces of both sides be reduced to reach numerical equality in the end, i.e., the soviet side should cut a greater number than the western side to reach a balance. but the soviet revisionists regard their military superiority in central europe as their lifeblood and not something to be given up. they stubbornly cling to the principle of reduction in equal number or percentage, so as to keep themselves in the stronger position and their opponents in the weaker. though the soviet proposals tabled at the vienna conference have been presented in different forms, in substance they have changed not at all; the "new" soviet proposal is no exception. it is no wonder that hardly had the "proposal" been presented, when it was opposed by the western countries.

for all their pious calls for disarmament, the soviet revisionists have year after year engaged in arms expansion to beef up their military strength, the article notes. arms and men have been poured into central europe, while the replaced arms and equipment has remained in stockpiles there.

"having built up their superior military strength, the soviet revisionists are beginning to increase their military threats against the european countries. military manoeuvres have been staged from time to time with the focus on the west as the target," the article notes.

"the european countries and public opinion are generally worried by the fierce soviet-u.s. contention for the continent, in particular by soviet arms expansion in preparation for war," the article continues. "there is dwindling credence in the soviet revisionists' declarations of 'disarmament', 'universal security' and 'mutual trust'."

"europe is the key area for the soviet union's contention for world domination. all soviet efforts being made, from military deployments to 'disarmament' and 'peace' rhetoric, are in order to pursue the same sinister aim of dominating europe and the whole world," the article concludes.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Troupe Gives Premiere in Port of Spain

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, May 8, 1975)

the performing arts troupe of china headed by hao liang and ting hsueh-sung gave its premiere here tonight.

present at tonight's show were governor-general and mrs. ellis clarke, prime minister and minister of external affairs eric williams, minister of education and culture carlton gomes, minister of finance g. chambers, minister of planning and development b. barrow, minister of national security o. padmore, minister of public utilities s. mohammed, minister of tobago affairs w. winchester, minister of health k. mohammed, chief justice isaac hyatalli and other officials of the government of trinidad and tobago.

present also were nearly 300 delegates from more than 30 countries attending the 16th session of the u.n. economic commission for latin america and diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here including chinese charge d'affaires yang mai.

before the performance, minister carlton gomes made a speech welcoming the chinese troupe and expressing

the hope that its visit and performance will further strengthen the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

in reply chinese troupe leader hao liang said, "we have come here across oceans and over mountains to perform, to learn and above all to be messagers of friendship, bringing with us the deep friendship of the chinese people for the people of your country". "under the guidance of chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line in literature and art, we artists have strived to carry out the principle of making the old serve the present and foreign things serve china, and weeding through the old to bring forth the new. we have created a number of works of revolutionary and national music and dance, and portrayed the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers so as to make music and dance better serve china's socialist revolution and socialist construction", he added.

this is the first chinese performing arts troupe to trinidad and tobago and also the first comprehensive chinese performing arts troupe of music, songs and dances sent abroad since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

tonight's show was warmly received from beginning to end. applause was even warmer when the chinese artists performed folk songs and folk music of trinidad and tobago. the audience broke into cheers when the announcer declared that the chinese artists were going to play "mangoes", a favourite piece of the trinidad and tobago people. tenor wu yen-tse sang the tobago fishermen's song "johnny grotto", baritone ma kuo-kuang sang the trinidad folk song "bring back me coverlet", and pianist yin cheng-chung played the trinidad folk music "wood in the fire". their performances drew warm applause. the pipa solo "ambush on ten sides", cheng solo "battling the typhoon" also won prolonged loud applause. other items which won high praises were "hatred against the invaders sprout in my heart", an aira from the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" sung by soprano chu feng-po, songs of chinese national minorities sung by soprano ma yu-mei, and the dance "militiawomen of the grassland".

at the end of the premiere, mrs. carlton gomes presented the chinese artists with baskets of flower. people were still reluctant to leave after several curtain calls. some tried to go backstage to ask the chinese artists for autographs.

Chinese Minister Li Chiang Entertains Trinidad and Tobago Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet in honour of the trinidad and tobago economic mission led by minister of industry and commerce errol e. mahabir here this evening.

among those attending the banquet on the host side were minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying and vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries tang ke.

the function permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere of friendship was addressed by minister li chiang and minister mahabir.

minister li chiang said in his speech that the people of trinidad and tobago, for the purpose of winning national independence, had carried on protracted and unremitting struggles against colonialism and imperialism. in recent years, he added, they had achieved continuous new successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, controlling national resources and developing the national economy.

"both china and trinidad and tobago are developing countries, belonging to the third world," minister li chiang said. "in the protracted struggles against imperialism and colonialism, our two peoples have always sympathized with, supported and encouraged each other."

he said that prime minister williams' two visits to china further increased the mutual understanding between the two peoples and carried the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples forward to a new stage. he expressed the conviction that the delegation's current visit would certainly further the development of economic and trade relations between china and trinidad and tobago.

minister mahabir said in his speech: "the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries is consistent with the common desire and fundamental interests of our people and also serves the interests of the third world's united struggle against colonialism, external domination and hegemony."

wherever they went, he said, they were deeply impressed by the spirit of self-reliance which motivates the chinese people. the minister pointed out that they were given full opportunity to hold discussions with appropriate chinese trade delegations

concerned, which would further the development of trade between the two countries and strengthen the bonds of friendship which exist between the two peoples.

minister li chiang and minister errol e. mahabir held talks here this morning. in the afternoon, sha feng and hsiao peng, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met with minister errol e. mahabir and minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries lionel m. robinson and other distinguished guests.

Vice Foreign Minister Meets Trinidad and Tobago Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

vice-foreign minister ho ying had a friendly meeting this afternoon with the economic mission from trinidad and tobago led by minister errol e. mahabir.

present at the meeting were deputy departmental directors in the foreign ministry chen teh-ho, hsiao teh and kao chien-chung and deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries liu hsi-lin.

today, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and vice-minister of petroleum and chemical inoustries tang ke also had friendly meetings with the distinguished guests from trinidad and tobago respectively.

CHINA AND UN

58th Session of UN Economic and social Council Concludes

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 8, 1975)

the 58th session of the economic and social council of the united nations which began a month ago concluded here this afternoon.

many representatives of third world countries pointed out at the session that in the struggle to develop their national economy, the developing countries must defend and carry out the fundamental principles of the "declaration on the establishment of a new international

economic order" and the "programme of action" adopted by the sixth u.n. special session.

the algerian representative said that to carry out the strategy for the second u.n. development decade worked out in 1970, the political obstacles created by some developed countries must be overcome.

the romanian representative said that the provisions on establishment of equal economic relations, the right of all countries to choose their own social system and oppose foreign inteference must be carried out in earnest.

the peruvian representative said that reform of the international economic order and development of national economy are inseparable. he stressed that the third world countries are plagued by the burden of economic crisis shifted onto them by the developed countries.

the representative of uganda said that the old economic order and old economic theory can not be allowed to continue. great efforts should be made to change the economic backwardness of the developing countries.

in his speech, the chinese representative pointed out that in order to preserve their colonialist interests and contend for world hegemony, the two superpowers have been trying in a thousand and one ways to maintain the old international economic order and to oppose the establishment of a new international economic relationship. one superpower openly opposes the basic principles embodied in the "declaration" and the "programme of action". it attempts to divide the third world by various means. the other superpower is even more insidious in its tactics. at first, it attacked the "declaration" and the "programme of action" as showing "regionalism" and "economism", reflecting only the "group interests" of the developing countries, and so on and so forth. later, it suddenly changed its tune and appeared as a so-called "supporter" of the resolutions of the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly so that it could profit thereby.

he said that the international development strategy for the second united nations development decade can no longer fully reflect the just demand of the third world countries. therefore, it is entirely necessary to review, amend, amplify and improve the strategy in the light of the basic principles of the "declaration" and "the programme of action".

he stressed that the biggest obstacles to the defence of the state sovereignty of the developing countries and the development of their national economy come from

imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly the superpowers. that superpower under the cloak of "socialism" is no less inferior to the old-line imperialists in deceit and plunder. flaunting the deceptive banner of "disarmament", "detente", and "disinterested aid", it is engaged in large-scale arms expansion and war preparations, creating tension everywhere, contending with the other superpower for world hegemony and carrying out neo-colonialist economic aggression against other countries.

the soviet representative in his speech once again hawked his quack medicine like "detente" and "disarmament", and slandered china. he was sternly refuted by the chinese representative.

the session decided, after discussions, to invite the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to send its representatives to attend the conference of international women's year to be held in mexico in june.

CHINA AND US

President of Chinese Amity Association Meets American Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a friendly conversation here today with the visiting group from the american organization -- the evans f. carlson friends of the people's republic of china -- with charles grossman as leader and carolyn silberman as deputy leader.

yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, was present on the occasion.

the american visiting group, which arrived in china on april 23, visited peking, talien, shenyang, changchun, tangshan and tientsin. they will leave peking tomorrow for shanghai en route home.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, May 7, 1975)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received chinese ambassador tsui chien at the presidency here today.

they had a friendly talk.

Notes on Road Construction with Chinese Assistance Exchanged in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, May 8, 1975)

a ceremony for exchanging notes on the construction of the shihr-sayhut road in democratic yemen with chinese assistance was held at the yemeni ministry of public works today.

yemeni minister of public works haider abubaker al attas and chinese ambassador to democratic yemen tsui chien signed the notes on behalf of their respective governments.

the agreement on road construction was reached last november when chairman robaya was visiting china.

the total length of the road is 224 kilometres.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Water Polo Team Leaves Peking for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1975)

a chinese water polo team led by tung liang-tien left here by air today on a friendly match tour of yugoslavia.

COASTAL STATE'S RIGHTS

Canadian External Affairs Secretary on
Coastal State's Rights in Economic Zone

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 8, 1975)

a coastal state has not only fisheries jurisdiction in the economic zone, but also sovereign rights over the seabed out to 200 nautical miles, emphasized allan maceachen, secretary of state for external affairs of canada, at a press conference here today.

he said that the economic zone must be "exclusive" in that a coastal state must have complete management rights in the zone, coupled with the right to reserve to itself as much of the allowable catch as it has the capacity to take, includes the right to take up to 100 per cent of the allowable catch of certain stocks. the coastal state should allow other states to harvest stocks surplus to its needs under coastal state control and regulation. the conservation measures and the quotas allocated foreign fishermen must be determined wholly by the coastal state.

he held that coastal states should ensure freedom of navigation in the economic zone, but flag states must "ensure that their ships do not pollute the environment of coastal states or the marine environment in general".

he also advocated coastal state control over marine scientific research in the economic zone. the decision as to whether particular research projects are purely scientific or are motivated also by economic and military consideration should be left to the coastal state.

maceachen said that canada strongly supports the establishment of international machinery for management of the resources of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction. it does not support the idea that the proposed international authority should be a mere licencing system. canada, he said, supports the right of the international authority to participate directly in the actual exploration and exploitation of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction. and it supports, too, the distribution of the benefits derived from this area for the primary benefit of the developing countries.

referring to the unified text which the sea law conference is prepared to draw up, maceachen said that the unified text will have no legal status and will not of itself constitute the outlines of a proposed convention. much negotiation is still required, he noted.

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IDEA OF BOURGEOIS RIGHT

A Powerful Weapon for Criticizing the Idea of Bourgeois Right

- a study of "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains"

by

Chang Wen-kung (章文貢)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 8, 1975)

The brilliant work "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains" written by the great leader Chairman Mao in November 1928 summed up comprehensively the experience about the victory in the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains, pointed out the need for the Chinese revolution to follow the road of encircling the city with the countryside and seizing state power by armed force, and formulated the correct line and policy for the establishment of revolutionary bases. In this work, Chairman Mao put forward the fundamental principle of handling the relations between people in the revolutionary rank, that is, unity between those above and below and unity between officers and men, and solidarity of the army and the people united as one. In the movement for the people of the whole country to seriously study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, we re-studied this work. This is of important realistic significance to the correct understanding and handling of the relations among the people, the restriction of bourgeois right, the criticism of the idea of bourgeois right and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the brilliant work "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains," Chairman Mao vividly described the comradely relations of equality between men in the revolutionary base area of the Chingkang Mountains in those years. In the situation in which white terror reigned and the Kuomintang

reactionaries rabidly enforced blockade and launched attack, the material life of the Red Army was very poor. "Each man receives only 5 cents a day for cooking oil, salt, firewood and vegetables and even this is hard to keep up." Food, cloth, drugs and salt were in extremely short supply. Fighting was so frequent that engagements occurred almost daily. But thanks to strengthened Party leadership and intensified political education and to the abolition of the mercenary system, everyone knew that it was "fighting for oneself and for the worker-peasant class," and practiced three extensive democracies--political, military and economic--under centralized guidance. "Officers do not beat soldiers; officers and men receive equal treatment; soldiers are free to hold meetings and speak out; trivial formalities have been done away with; and the accounts are open for all to inspect." Though the life of the Red Army was hard, "we are inured to hardships. What is more, all of us share the same hardships." The Red Army led a military communist life, eating the same red rice, wearing the same coarse cloth, and living in the same matsheds. With one heart officers and men fought the enemy, shared the same lot and struggled hard. They crushed one enemy attack after another and "keep the red banner from falling on the frontier." They scored a great victory for the independent regime of the workers and peasants. This new kind of relations of unity between those up and down, unity between officers and men and solidarity of the army and the people shone with the brilliance of communist ideas. It was our family heritage for triumphing over the enemy and winning victory. In those years of revolutionary war from the Chingkang Mountains to Yenan, from the Second Revolutionary Civil War to the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, our Party, our army and our people guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line exactly carried on and developed the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Chingkang Mountains and correctly handled the mutual relations within the revolutionary ranks. Officers and men shared joys and sorrows and the army and the people united in battle. Inspired by the revolutionary spirit and with millet plus rifles, they vanquished the Japanese aggressors, wiped out 8,000,000 bandit Chiang troops, seized the power of the whole country and established the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since national liberation, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have fundamentally accomplished the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production and replaced the system of private ownership with the socialist system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership of the laboring masses. Fundamental changes have been brought about in the relations between man and man. The working class has become the leading class of the state, and the laboring people are the owners of the means of production. An end has been put to the history of oppression and exploitation of the laboring people by the landlord and bourgeois classes in the old society. The fundamental distinctions between workers and peasants, between town and country and between mental and manual labor have been changed. But in the whole historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. "The relations between man and man, in the final analysis, are those between classes." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 123) We practice dictatorship over the reactionary class and allow it only to toe the line and not to be unruly in word or deed.

Among the people, the relations between man and man are in essence class relations. But, generally speaking, the fundamental interests among the people are identical. The nature of our proletarian regime determines that the relations among the people are comradely relations of equality and relations of solidarity. In handling the relations among the people today, we must still observe the fundamental principle founded by Chairman Mao at the Chingkang Mountains, namely, unity between those above and below, unity between officers and men and solidarity of the army and the people.

But it should be noted that socialist society covers a period of struggle between senescent capitalism and nascent communism and inevitably carries the traces of that old society out of whose womb it has just emerged. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out: "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Owing to the fact that the system of distribution according to labor and the commodity system are still practiced and there still exist differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between mental and manual labor, differences in grades and certain factual unequality are bound to exist in the mutual relations among the people. Under the influence of the borgeoisie and imperialism and revisionism, the old ideology "will always remain in people's minds and will not quit lightly," and with the existence of bourgeois right in the relations between man and man the idea of bourgeois right will naturally assert itself in the relations between man and man. Proceeding from the bourgeois grade concept, some people classify people into several groups, superior and inferior, noble and mean, above and below, and despise the worker-peasant masses, look down upon manual work, contend for fame, position and better treatment and qualify themselves for the job of officials and not that of the civilians, for the job at the higher and not that at the lower level. Some people style themselves as officials with meritorious services and assume the airs of an official talking things like "You are under my control." They rely on this for making a living, treat others not on an equal footing and separate themselves from the masses. Some people take a mercenary view of their own labor and work, caring nothing about "from each according to his ability" but everything about "to each according to his work." They want to be paid according to the amount of work done and do not work more than what they are paid for. They even take themselves as a commodity and turn the relations between man and man into the relations of trading and the relations of "cold and ruthless 'cash deals'." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 253) All this points to the serious existence of bourgeois right in the mutual relations among the people.

In the historical period of socialism, the existence of bourgeois right is inevitable, and the bourgeois right in the relations between man and man cannot possibly be done away with in a short time. "This can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." We should take into account both the inevitability of the existence of bourgeois right and

the necessity of restricting the bourgeois right. In the relations of production, the system of ownership determines the relations between man and man but the relations between man and man also react on the system of ownership and play a decisive role under given conditions. That is to say, properly handled the relations between man and man will promote consolidation and development of the socialist system of public ownership; improperly handled the relations between man and man will disrupt the socialist system of public ownership and even lead to the restoration of the system of private ownership. Therefore, as far as bourgeois right is concerned, we must not only recognize it but also restrict it. Concerning the idea of bourgeois right, we must criticize it and get rid of it. Only in this way can we, in the long process of socialist revolution and socialist construction, gradually create material and spiritual conditions for the elimination of bourgeois right. If we act otherwise and impose no restrictions on bourgeois right and let its expansion take its own course and if we subject the idea of bourgeois right to no criticism and let it take its own course, then our Party members and cadres will be corrupted, the flesh-and-blood relations between the Party and the masses will be undermined, the relations of equality between man and man will be undermined, class differences will be widened, and a privileged section will appear. Once this privileged section usurps power and comes into power, the socialist system of public ownership will be changed and the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat will be thrown overboard. The Khrushchev-Brezhnev revisionist clique's overall restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union--is this not exactly such a case? This handful of renegades like them are bourgeois spiritual aristocrats and are overlords sitting on the backs of the laboring people. This historical lesson of the dictatorship of the proletariat is worthy of being learned by us.

Proper measures should be taken to restrict the bourgeois right existing in the relations between man and man. This is a long-term fighting task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The establishment of the socialist system of public ownership provides a prerequisite and a possibility for the formation and development of socialist relations. But the relations of equality between man and man will not automatically appear and a large amount of work must still be done and a long-term struggle must be waged. Simultaneously with the socialist transformation of the system of means of production, we must persist in socialist revolution on the political front and on the ideological front and restrict bourgeois right, so that the relations between man and man can be continuously improved. In the process of leading our people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, Chairman Mao has hitherto paid attention to restricting bourgeois right and improving the relations among the people. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that cadres' persistent participation in collective productive labor "is a major issue of fundamental nature under the socialist system." The "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" personally approved by Chairman Mao lays down the principle of "two participations, one transformation and three-in-one combinations" (cadre participation in labor and work participation in management; the transformation of irrational regulations and systems; the combination of the worker masses, the leading cadres and technical personnel). Under the guidance cf Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, there have emerged since the great proletarian cultural

revolution a large number of socialist new things like the rustication of educated youths, the "May 7" cadres schools following the Shanghai Machine Tools Factory's road of training technical personnel among workers, the establishment of worker-peasant-soldier Marxist theoretical contingents, the practice of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leading squads at various levels, etc. All these are major measures for restricting bourgeois right and are of far-reaching significance to the narrowing of class differences, the differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between mental work and manual work and the establishment of real equality. We must resolutely carry out our Party's series of revolutionary measures for restricting bourgeois right, energetically support socialist new things and continuously adopt effective measures for restricting bourgeois right and improving the relations among the people. so as to consolidate and develop the socialist system of public ownership and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In his "The Struggle of the Chingkang Mountains," Chairman Mao pointed out: "The question of the leadership of proletarian ideas is one of unusual importance." In correctly handling the relations among the people, we must, on the one hand, impose restrictions on bourgeois right, and, on the other, criticize the idea of bourgeois right and intensify communist ideological education. The idea of bourgeois right is a corrosive agent. If you don't get rid of it, it will corrode you and get you ensnared in such "bourgeois conventions" as bourgeois right and make you forget the great objective of communism and cast away the proletarian revolutionary spirit. Communist thinking is the progressive thinking of mankind. Those armed with such thinking seek no fame or gain, fear neither hardship nor death, have their one heart set on revolution and dedicate themselves wholeheartedly to the people. That bourgeois grade concept, the concept of privileges and the mercenary concept are all fundamentally antithetical to communist thinking. Only by applying communist thinking to educating people and transforming people can we break through the narrow outlook on bourgeois right and resist the corrosion of the idea of bourgeois right and establish real relations of equality between man and man. In the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains in former years, under the circumstances of fierce fighting and under the material conditions of extremely great hardship, the army and the people of the base areas sought neither officialdom nor a fortune, never gave thought to what was called "honor and position" or "material treatment," all of them shared joys and sorrows, got along on an equal footing and fought together selflessly. What did they rely upon? They relied on putting proletarian politics in command and on communist ideological consciousness. If we throw away this glorious tradition of the Chingkang Mountains and if, instead of applying communist thinking to educating people, we preach the idea of bourgeois right, then the class differences between people will be widened and the relations of equality disrupted. As early as the period of the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao taught us: "We should increase the publicity of communist thinking." At the same time, he pointed out that we should "draw a distinction" between this publicity and "the practice of the new democratic action program." Today, the revolution has reached the socialist stage. Of course, we should all the more increase the propagation of communist

thinking. In making socialist revolution now, we should never forget the great objective of communism. In handling the relations between people under the socialist system, only communist thinking can be taken as guidance. We must energetically strengthen communist ideological education, promote and develop communist spirit and continuously wage a resolute struggle against the idea of bourgeois right and must never allow it to spread unchecked in the relations between people. Meanwhile, we must recognize the objective reality that the bourgeois right inevitably exists and assume a prudent attitude to existing policies. All that has been clearly specified cannot be changed at one's will. If we negate the historical role of commodity production, exchange by means of money and distribution according to labor in socialist society, then harm will be done to the proletarian cause of revolution.

To restrict or extend bourgeois right, to criticize or preach the idea of bourgeois right--this is an important feature of struggle between the two lines within the Party. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of our system of means of production, Chairman Mao in 1958 raised the question of restricting bourgeois right and criticizing the idea of bourgeois right and also reminded the whole Party to pay attention to handling the relations between people to promote consolidation and development of the socialist system of public ownership. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revoutionary line, our Party adopted a series of measures for restricting bourgeois right, correctly handled the contradictions among the people and further aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of people. "Communist spirit grows vigorously in the whole country." On various fronts, there appeared a situation of a big leap forward. Liu Shao-ch'i, a defender of bourgeois right, vigorously tried to check the pace of the leap forward of our people and desperately opposed the series of revolutionary measures taken by our Party for restricting bourgeois right. The discussion then unfolded in newspapers and magazines on the question of bourgeois right was a big controversy over the question of whether to restrict or uphold the bourgeois right.

Liu Shao-ch'i and company changed their tactics and put forward some "Left" slogans such as "abolition of commodity production," "abolition of the law of value," etc., and purposefully created chaos and whipped up the "communist" wind to disrupt the Party's guidelines and policies. Despite a change in tactics, the essence remained the same--all aimed at subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

During the difficult period in which our national economy suffered from serious natural disasters, Liu Shao-ch'i once again dished out his sinister "self-cultivation," preaching "joining the Party to be an official" and "studying to be an official" and the idea of "merging public and private interests" and "suffer a little to gain more." He vainly attempted to replace the proletarian relations of equality with the money relations of the exploiting class marked the practice of cheating and injuring others for one's own advantage.

After this set of plots of Liu Shao-ch'i and company went bankrupt, Lin Piao again jumped out, waving the socialist banner, exerted vigorous effort to extend bourgeois right.

In that notorious counter-revolutionary armed coup plan titled "Outline of Project '571'," they smeared the relations among the people as the relations of opposites, in which "people dare to show anger but not to speak out," attacked such socialist new things as the rustication of educated youths, the "May 7" cadres school, etc., and sowed discord between the Party and the masses.

They preached things like "use public office, emoluments and favors as inducements" and "serving one's own interests and wanting more is the rule," vainly attempting to widen the class differences among the people and train and buy a small portion of the privileged section, who betrayed the interests of the proletariat, to realize their fond dream of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."

That swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao so vigorously opposed the restriction of bourgeois right and opposed the criticism of the idea of bourgeois right is nothing strange. To translate their hope of restoration into action, they, representing the will and interests of the landlord and bourgeois classes will inevitably use bourgeois right by every conceivable means, to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must recognize the protractedness and complexity of the struggle between restriction and counter-restriction, between criticism and counter-criticism. So long as class struggle exists, such struggle will not cease for a single day. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have collapsed but the social base engendering new bourgeois elements like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao is still there. We must "show determination to struggle and the courage to fight with patience," persist in restricting bourgeois right, continuously wage an ideological struggle against bourgeois right, gradually weaken the soil and minimize the conditions engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie and make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new ones to arise.

In our revolutionary ranks, some comrades corroded by the idea of bourgeois right are unable to deal with bourgeois right correctly. One fundamental cause is that their world outlook has not been properly transformed. The key to the proper handling of relations between man and man lies in the transformation of the world outlook. If our world outlook has not broken out of the confines of the bourgeoisie, we will lose sight of the serious existence of bourgeois right in the relations between man and man, will not understand the measures for restricting bourgeois right and will very easily be corroded by the idea of bourgeois right and we will take the bourgeois grade system as something axiomatic and fail to accept the relations of equality between man and man. When the class enemy uses the idea of bourgeois right for carrying out instigations and provocations, we will fail to make a clear distinction and fall into their trap. Especially in the case of leading cadres at various levels, the shackling of their minds with the idea of bourgeois right is not just a personal problem but a major problem of whether the relevant areas and departments can handle properly the relations between people and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. "A change in the world outlook is a fundamental change."

Everyone of our revolutionary comrades, especially leading comrades, must strive to transform the world outlook and "make a most thorough rupture with the traditional concepts." In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must read more of the books by Marx and Lenin," study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, distinguish between what is socialism and what is capitalism, between what is communism and what is the idea of bourgeois right, between what should be opposed or restricted and what should be praised or supported,and really handle well the relations between man and man and consciously struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." We must "fight self and criticize revisionism," unfold criticism and self-criticism and constantly clean our bodies of the bourgeois dust in the same way as we wash our faces every day. We must invigorate the proletarian Party spirit, strengthen the concept of discipline and struggle against all evil bourgeois trends. The leading comrades must take practical action to carry out our Party's series of revolutionary measures for restricting bourgeois right, take the lead and play an exemplary role in restricting bourgeois right and be vanguard fighters for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As during the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains, they must share joys and sorrows with the masses of people and share the same fate with them and really form a compact whole with the masses, lead the broad masses of people in rallying to the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its head, and struggle for building in the current century our country into a socialist modern powerful country!

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

The Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Must Be Made Known to the Whole Nation

by

Cheng Hsüan (鄭旋)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This important directive of Chairman Mao's calls upon the whole Party, the whole people and the people of the whole country to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and clarify the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

"This should be made known to the whole nation." This shows the extreme importance of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's important directive concerning the question of theory has, from the two aspects of economic base and superstructure, analyzed the socialist society in our country and further pointed out the basic question of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It points out that there is still the soil breeding new bourgeois elements in China and once again warns the whole Party to keep vigilance against the emergence of revisionism. Chairman Mao's directive tells us that there is still the danger for China to turn revisionist. This is not only due to the existence of the threat of aggression and subversion from imperialism and social imperialism and the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes, but also due to the existence of the soil breeding new bourgeois elements. Chairman Mao points out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." Why would it be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power? This is mainly because there are still the soil and conditions breeding capitalism in socialist society. Taking the system of ownership for example, the socialist transformation of the means of production in our country has been basically accomplished and the proletariat and the working people have basically shattered the chains of private ownership. However, it should be discerned that in the aspect of ownership, the question has not yet been solved completely. Partial private ownership still exists in industry, agriculture and commerce, and in agriculture, it is basically the socialist collective ownership by the working masses and not the socialist ownership by all the people. Whether it is the ownership by all the people or collective ownership, there is still the question of which class has grasped the leadership and to which class the ownership belongs in reality. The bourgeois right in the system of

ownership has not yet been abolished completely, and there is still the danger of restoration of the bourgeois right that has been abolished; in the aspect of interrelations among people, the bourgeois right still exists to a serious extent, and in the aspect of distribution, the bourgeois still occupies a dominant position. This is the soil breeding capitalism.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, an important means adopted by the landlord and bourgeois classes and their agents to wage a last-ditch struggle against us is to make use of the bourgeois right still existing in our present wage system, distribution according to one's work and exchange by means of money, in their vain attempt to expand the bourgeois right so as to change the socialist public ownership and restore capitalism. In our Party Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao did this. In the international arena, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique had precisely turned the first socialist country founded by Lenin into a social imperialist country. These historical experiences all show that it is very important to clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and insist on the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

It will not do just to depend on a small number of people to clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat," it must be made known to the whole nation. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of the majority of people over an extremely small number of exploiters. This nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat determines that the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be grasped by the masses of the people. As long as the masses of the people understand why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, they will build the great iron wall to prevent and oppose revisionism. In this way, all the plots of the class enemies to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat will be thoroughly smashed. Therefore, Chairman Mao in particular stressed that the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat must closely rely on the masses of the people. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is necessary to talk about a line and a viewpoint constantly and repeatedly. It will not do just to tell a small number of people, but this must be made known to the broad masses of the revolutionary people." At present, Chairman Mao again teaches us that the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat "must be made known to the whole nation." We must, in response to Chairman Mao's call, study and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Making the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat known to the whole nation is a question of principle of upholding Marxist historical materialism. The masses of the people are the makers of history. The masses of the people not only can overthrow the old system, but also are entirely able to build up, and consolidate the new system. Chairman Mao's directive that the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat "must be made known to the whole nation" precisely proceeds from the materialist concept of history that puts faith in and relies on the masses. In the more than twenty years after the founding of new China, our Party has constantly armed the masses with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to insure that our country triumphantly forges

ahead along the socialist road. In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, millions upon millions of people, employing the Marxist theoretical weapon concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, have shattered the two bourgeois headquarters of Lin Piao and Liu Shao-ch'i, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and further consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. The facts show that the broad masses of the people armed with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat are invincible. After the masses of the people have grasped this theory, there is a reliable guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to implement Chairman Mao's directive, "this must be made known to the whole country," it is necessary to seriously grasp the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and seriously read books centered on Chairman Mao's important directives concerning the question of theory. We must read every passage and sentence in Chairman Mao's directive and seriously understand it, and genuinely get clear about what Chairman Mao says. We must similarly seriously study and repeatedly scrutinize the quotations and relevant works of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's series of relevant directives and works. At present, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people in study is very high, and a movement to study the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat is developing vigorously. However, great efforts still have to be made in order to meet the demand of "making this known to the whole nation." All our comrades must painstakingly and seriously read books and consciously take clarification as the criterion for study. We must not stop after a slip or read casually. If we are satisfied with incomplete comprehension or accept a fact without understanding or analyzing, we cannot really clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must carry forward our Party's fine style of linking theory with reality. In conjunction with the practice of socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and in light of the lessons in which Soviet Union has turned revisionist, we must investigate and study the actual class struggle and two-line struggle, clarify the main questions which must be clarified in this study, and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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ANTI-CORRUPTION

Insist on Waging the Struggle Against Corruption

by

Kuo Ch'un-sheng (郭春升)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." Chairman Mao's directive has profoundly illustrated the importance of opposing bourgeois corruption.

From the Marxist viewpoint, the army is the chief component of the state power. Our Communist Party and the people's army led by the Communist Party are the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Whether or not the army can insist on waging a struggle against corruption and forever maintain and carry forward the glorious tradition of our army in braving arduous struggles is an important question bearing on whether or not it is possible to carry forward the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the pillar. After the proletariat has seized the political power in the whole country through violent revolution, the class struggle has not ended but is continuing in a new form. Class struggle is not only protracted but also spread out in the various spheres.

The history of class struggle tells us that a method customarily used by the bourgeoisie to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat is to make use of the decadent style of life of the exploiting classes left over from the old society to corrupt and disintegrate the revolutionary ranks and the sugar-coated bullets to attack us in a vain attempt to break an opening from ideology and life and disarm us. The struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion is an important characteristic of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we do not study this characteristic, we will probably be hit by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and degenerate.

Lenin pointed out, "When the old society perishes, you cannot nail the corpse of the bourgeois society into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." The influences of the bourgeoisie, the spontaneous forces of the petty bourgeoisie and the force of habit in the old society encircle and corrupt the proletariat from various sides. It is precisely these "ordinary, everyday, imperceptible, elusive, demoralizing activity that achieves the very results which the bourgeoisie need and which tend to restore the bourgeoisie." Our army does not live in a void and the class struggle in

society is inevitably reflected within the army. Therefore, the cadres may engender the bourgeois style of life and even new bourgeois elements.

In order to insist on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary not only to defeat the political counter-attacks from the bourgeoisie but also the corruption of the proletariat in the ideological practice by the bourgeoisie. For a long time, our Party and army have all along regarded the maintenance of the outstanding practice of braving arduous struggles as an important guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carried forward the outstanding tradition of braving arduous struggles as the natural political color of the proletariat. The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao vigorously advocated the theory that "trivialities are of no harm," creating public opinion and giving a green light to the inundation of the bourgeois style of life so as to attain his criminal aim of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. If we do not seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and if we neglect the remolding of our world outlook, we will not be able to stand the attacks from the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and shall become captives to the bourgeoisie. Therefore, we must diligently study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously maintain the style of braving arduous struggles and resist bourgeois corruption.

As far as our leading cadres are concerned, in order to insist on waging a struggle against corruption, we must correctly recognize and handle the changes in our duties. Chairman Mao points out, "We communists do not aim at becoming officers but at making revolution," "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people." The difference in the duties of our leading cadres is only the different division of labor in the revolution. If we do not shatter the idea of bourgeois right in our mind--considering ourselves qualified only to take up a higher position but not a lower, and to become an officer but not an ordinary citizen--and if we consider our personal qualifications and past merits as the capital for asking the Party for fame, gain and status, we will be taking the evil path.

If a revolutionary seeks pleasure in his life, he will be very easily attacked by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, in order to insist on waging a struggle against corruption, it is necessary to correctly handle the conditions of material life and struggle against the bourgeois ideas of caring about remuneration and refusing to lead a hard life. In the years of the revolutionary wars, braving arduous struggles was the magic weapon for our Party and our army to conquer the enemies and win victories. Today, the outstanding practice of braving arduous struggles is still our important guarantee against corruption. If it is lost, we shall be unable to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the "peaceful" environment, the bourgeois ideas and style of life play the role of changing and influencing unobstrusively and imperceptibly a section of people within our ranks. We must keep a sober head on this, resist corrosion, never allow ourselves to be contaminated and resolutely resist the material temptation by the bourgeoisie and shatter the attacks from the sugar-coated bullets.

In insisting on waging the struggle against corruption, it is also necessary to maintain a modest, cautious style of work and guard against arrogance or impatience. We should realize that the journey of our revolution is still very long and we still must wage a greater number of new and great struggles. We must not stop on the road of the revolution, but must continue to forge ahead and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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QUESTION OF THEORY

The Question of Theory Admits of No Ambiguity

by

the theoretical group of the general office,
Shanghai Emery Wheel Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 5, 1975)

"Gotha Program" is an extremely messy program permeated with Lassalle's reactionary fallacies and filled with the democratic trash of the bourgeoisie and is a program that will cause degeneration of the Party. As Engels pointed out, in this program "almost every word should be criticized." However, such an opportunist program which is decadent to the extreme had surprisingly emerged from the hands of Liebknecht, one of the leaders of the Eisenachers who constituted the German social democrat Labor Party and this can only be an extremely painful historical lesson.

Why did Liebknecht commit such a serious mistake in line? At that time, certain leaders of the Eisenachers said in his defense: This was made because Liebknecht had "run contrary to his own views." Engels immediately refuted this and sharply pointed out, "It is absolutely impossible to say that he did this 'against his own better knowledge,' since he really did not know any better than," "He has always been confused theoretically," "And since he cared at least as much for the basic democratic demands he thought he understood as for the economic principles he did not clearly understand, he was surely honest when he thought he had concluded a brilliant deal by bartering democratic staples for Lassallean dogmas." The criticism by the teacher of revolution is pungent and strikes a mortal wound. It points out the basic reason for Liebknecht's error and has at the same time further expounded the great importance of clarifying the question of theory.

After the elapse of a hundred years in the present day, the "Gotha Program" has long ago been thrown into the garbage heap of history by the revolutionary people. However, the historical lesson merits our attention forever.

Vagueness in theory will inevitably lead to errors in the political line. This is the first important lesson. The great teacher Lenin had pointed out, "There can be no revolutionary movement without revolutionary theory." "In order to rationally, consciously and effectively throw ourselves into the revolution, it is necessary to study." The correct actions come from the guidance of the Marxist theories and this is the truth demonstrated by numerous facts. Liebknecht did not pay attention to study and even neglected Engels' repeated instruction and criticism. He himself "did not have any more views" and his views were mostly the stuff of bourgeois democracy. So when the Lassallean coerced him with such trash as the "free state," "fair distribution" and "equal right," he accepted Lassalleanism in all and capitulated to the Lassalleans without any condition. History is a mirror of reality. At present, the whole Party, the whole army and

the people of the whole country are seriously studying Chairman Mao's important directives on the question of theory. We must genuinely have a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and must never be muddled or lack understanding. If we are not clear theoretically, we shall lose sight of protracted and complex nature of the class struggle and the two-line struggle within the Party, and lose sight of the fact that the rural and urban capitalist factors will still develop under the socialist conditions and that the bourgeois right still existing in socialist society will engender new bourgeois elements. Thus we shall be unable to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in the spheres of economic base and superstructure.

It is necessary to pay attention to distinguishing between the genuine and sham Marxists, clearly distinguish between what is Marxism and what is revisionism, maintain the firmness in revolution and carry out the struggle to oppose and guard against revisionism through to the end. This is another important lesson which we should remember. The historical and realistic class struggle and two-line struggle tell us that all opportunists and revisionists are invariably accustomed to using the counter-revolutionary double-dealer tactics to deceive the Party and the people. In that year, the Lassalleans took possession of and disguised themselves with Marx's results in scientific research, consequently, Liebknecht, who was muddled theoretically, was deceived, thus "the 'honest' have been once more cruelly gypped by the dishonest." ("Critique of the Gotha Program," p. 32) All the successive opportunist ringleaders were like this. Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular, Marxism is already deep-rooted in people's hearts. In order to practice revisionism, they inevitably draw up plots and conspiracies and theoretically are bound to hoist the "red flag" to oppose the red flag. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique confessed that they were "hoisting Chairman Mao's banner to attack Chairman Mao's strength." They scared people with the distortion and obliteration of Marxism, used rumors and sophistry to deceive people, the traditional force of habit to corrupt people and the bourgeois right to corrupt people and so on. This tells us that simple class feelings and strong revolutionary wishes alone are not sufficient. These can be good conditions for accepting Marxism but cannot spontaneously engender Marxism. Victory can only be won in our struggle through using Marxism as a guide. Without seriously studying the revolutionary theory and raising our political awareness, we cannot avoid being deceived in the great storm of the class struggle. Therefore, our opposition to revisionism includes the overcoming of the two erroneous tendencies of empiricism and dogmatism. Both these two tendencies are opportunist ideas betraying Marxism. This requires us to seriously read books and study and basically raise our ability of distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has all along attached great significance to the study of theory by the whole Party. In the tenth two-line struggle in the Party in particular, Chairman Mao has, on many occasions, issued directives on reading and study. Chairman Mao calls upon us to "seriously read books and study and have a good grasp of Marxism." After the downfall of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao seriously and

thoughtfully taught us, "I formally advise our comrades to read some books." Recently, in the important directive concerning the question of theory, Chairman Mao again patiently admonished the whole Party to "read more Marxist-Leninist books." Bearing in mind the historical lesson of the mistakes committed by Liebknecht, we all the more feel that Chairman Mao's teachings are extremely close to us! We must grasp tightly and well the study of theory, have a good grasp of it on the basis of combining theory and practice and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

South China Province Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 11, 1975)

Light industry in kwangtung province, south china, has made rapid progress in recent years. its gross output in 1974 was 16 times that of 1949, the year of liberation, and 2.3 times that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the output value in the first quarter of this year was 10.2 per cent higher than that in the same 1974 period.

since liberation, especially since the start of the cultural revolution, the workers and staff in light industry have put up many new factories in the spirit of independence and self-reliance. the province now has more than 5,000 light industrial enterprises making 10,000 varieties of products, such as electrical appliances, ceramics, glass and enamel ware, plastics, shoes, photographic film, stationery and sports apparatus, furniture, aluminium ware, hardware and synthetic detergents. some of them are being exported to more than 100 countries and regions. the kwangchow bicycle plant, which went into operation in 1960 and produced 50,000 bicycles a year before the cultural revolution, raised its output to 300,000 in 1970 and 400,000 last year. among its five types of products, the 16-inch "five sheep" adjustable bicycle has won favourable comments from foreign visitors at china's export commodities fairs.

the kwangchow sewing machine plant has greatly expanded itself and increased its production from year to year. it now produces over 300,000 sewing machines a year in more than 20 varieties. among these are sewing machines for home use, multi-purpose sewing machines for doing embroidery, sewing buttons and making button holes and power-operated or pedalled sewing machines for industrial use.

before liberation, light industry in kwangtung consisted mostly of small factories or handicraft shops using outdated equipment. these have been transformed and expanded since liberation and have taken on a new look.

with a long history, the shiwan ceramics works had only some old-type kilns and turned out coarse products by manual labour before liberation. modern tunnel kilns were built and mechanized production lines introduced in the course of post-liberation expansion. this lowered labour intensity and raised the quality and quantity of products. the output value last year was 22 times that of 1949. the increasing varieties

include complete sets of porcelains, high grade porcelains and those for display and for daily use. the 120 artistic ceramic products presented by the shiwan works at china's 1975 spring export commodities fair are finely glazed and show the spirit of the times.

• with a history of 53 years, the kwangchow flashlight factory used to be poorly equipped and operated at a low efficiency. after liberation, the workers, cadres and technicians carried out technical innovations, transformed old equipment and added new machines in the spirit of self-reliance. many production processes are mechanized or semi-mechanized, and output has risen substantially. the 1974 output of flashlights, produced in two dozen varieties, was 25 times that of 1949. the "tiger head" flashlights produced by the factory are among the province's exports to more than 60 countries and regions.

FARM CROPS

Crops Growing Well in Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

crops across china's countryside are growing well thanks to the concerted efforts of the cadres and peasants who have shown soaring enthusiasm for socialist agriculture as they are studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

transplanting of early rice in areas south of the yangtze river has been completed and the paddy fields are lush green. spring crops have been sown in northern china. a bigger acreage is sown to spring wheat with meticulous care in heilungkiang, kirin, liaoning, sinkiang, chinghai and shansi. autumn crops of kaoliang, maize and millet are being sown at high speed in the favourable condition of wide-spread spring rain. the acreage planted to over-winter crops of wheat and rape is 133,300 hectares larger than last year.

south china has just reaped a good harvest of spring wheat. along the yangtze river valley, wheat plants have passed the milking stage and a good harvest is in sight. in northern china, over-winter wheat plants are growing sturdily in their jointing or earing stage and commune members are engaged in weeding, top-dressing and watering the fields in preparation for a good harvest this summer.

this year's acreage of industrial crops is larger than last year's. south china's kwangtung province has planted an extra 6,700 hectares of sugar cane and duly completed the sowing of peanut, according to state plan, in addition to planting an extra 5,300 hectares of early rice.

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china, the inner mongolian autonomous region in north china and northeast china's heilungkiang province now have their own sugar beet and sugar cane plantations. kwangsi reclaimed nearly 3,000 hectares of wasteland this year to meet the need for more sugar cane plantations and cropland. compared with last year, its sugar cane acreage has expanded by 20,000 hectares.

a larger acreage has been planted to tobacco this year by china's major producers, including yunnan, kweichow, honan, anhwei, liaoning and shantung provinces. china has also completed this year's cotton sowing plan.

after chairman mao issued his important instruction on the question of theory, commune peasants, led by party committees at various levels, have been studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat at evening schools, criticizing revisionism and the idea of bourgeois right. they have developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and are working hard to improve farming conditions and win a good harvest this year.

for spring farming this year, many places prepared more fertilizer than in previous years. during the short period before the transplanting of early rice, kwangtung province grew azolla in 153,000 hectares of fields flooded for growing rice. this gave each hectare 60 tons of green manure as base fertilizer before planting, 60 per cent more than last year.

while big efforts were made to accumulate farm manure, in many places the masses were mobilized to make humic acid fertilizer from local resources by indigenous methods. according to incomplete figures, several million tons of such fertilizer had been made.

spring farming this year saw more improvements in farming system, switching from single cropping each year to two or three crops as local conditions permit. attention was also paid to inter-cropping and catch crop, raising both multiple-cropping index and land utility rate. in peking's suburbs, ten times more farmland than before is sown to triple-cropping plants.

1975 being the last year of the fourth five-year plan in new china, people's communes and their sub-

divisions are determined to overfulfill their agricultural production targets in all aspects. since last winter, meetings for exchanging experience in the movement to learn from tachai have been convened in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. this has deepened the movement. cadres at provincial, regional and people's commune levels took part in collective productive labour at production teams and helped them grasp revolution and promote production.

there was little rainfall and snow in northern china last winter and this spring and a few places were hit by the dry spell. in the spirit that "man will conquer nature", local cadres and masses have made preparations and taken measures to ensure a good harvest in the teeth of any drought. hopei, shansi, shantung and other provinces hit by the dry spell irrigated a part of their farmland before spring farming. efforts were made in the hilly and rolling lands to preserve soil moisture. experience accumulated in the past years in combatting drought on the outskirts of peking was summed up and popularized. commune members there were determined to ensure a full stand of shoots in the absence of rain, and to wrest a good harvest despite drought.

PLA SPORTS MEET

Chinese Army's Third Sports Meet Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

the third sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army was opened at the peking workers stadium here this afternoon. it took place at a time when an excellent situation prevails at home and abroad and when the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country are conscientiously studying chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory.

attending the opening ceremony were party and state leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wan, yao lien-wei and wang chen, and shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the national

committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

the sports meet drew 20 sports delegations totalling close to 5,000 competitors. they represent the peking, shenyang, tsinan, nanking, foochow, kwangchow, wuhan, chengtu, kunming, lanchow and sinkiang units, the navy, the air force, the railway corps, the engineering corps, the g. 102 unit, the capital construction engineering corps, the science and technology commission for national defence, the general logistics department and the unit directly under the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china. a review of the army's achievements in physical culture and sports since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the sports meet was organized to help promote sports in the army under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports, strengthen army building and enhance the combat strength of the army. present at the opening ceremony were: leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms yang cheng-wu, chang tsai-chien, hsiang chung-hua, peng shao-hui, wang shang-jung, hu wei, ho cheng-wen, wu hsiu-chuan, liang pi-yeh, tien wei-hsin, wei po-ting, chang tsung-hsun, kuo lin-hsiang, chang chih-ming, tao lu-chia, hsiao ching-kuang, wang hung-kun, ma ning, fu chuan-tso, chang ta-chih, wang ping, hsiang shou-chih, chen ho-chiao, huang hsin-ting, yao kuo-min, chen shih-chu, li chen, wu ke-hua, tsui tien-min, sung shih-lun, wang hsin-ting, hsiao ke and tang liang;

li ta, chairman of the presidium of the third army sports meet, chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china and under the state council and of the peking municipality.

on hand were representatives of the army's 61 advanced units in the promotion of mass participation in sports who are attending the sports meet to exchange experience.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking and their wives were also present.

the workers' stadium today looked all the more resplendent. on the backdrop of the rostrum was a huge portrait of chairman mao, flanked by five-star national flags. red banners round the stadium fluttered in breeze. in and around the stadium were strung huge streamers inscribed with slogans including "conscientiously study chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory exclamation", "resolutely implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture

and sports exclamation" "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health exclamation" "friendship first, competition second exclamation" and "unite to win still greater victories exclamation"

as the third army sports meet was declared open at 3 p.m., the 70,000 spectators burst into thunderous applause. the march past began to the strains of the "march of sportsmen" struck up by the band. heralded by the "august 1" army standard, some 100 women fighters, bright and brave, marched in precision formation, carrying a huge placard reading "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." they were followed by a phalanx of red flag holders and a phalanx of referees. in exuberant spirits and high morale, teams of competitors in colourful sports suits marched with gallant strides past the rostrum for the review, as a prolonged ovation from the packed grandstands paid tribute to these sports enthusiasts of the army.

after the band played the national anthem, chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council and responsible comrade of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, delivered the opening speech amid warm applause. he said: "our army is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and shoulders the glorious task of defending the motherland. we must resolutely implement chairman mao's line on army building and build our army into a revolutionary and modern powerful army. to accomplish this task, we must first of all conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, study well chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and raise our consciousness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must strengthen military training to improve the army's qualities; at the same time, we must also make big efforts to promote sports to develop physical fitness of our armymen. these are important aspects of enhancing the combat strength of our army and indispensable factors for defeating the enemy in future wars against aggression. adhering to chairman mao's teaching 'promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health', we must promote mass participation in sports, develop physical fitness and defend the motherland."

liang kai-yuan, representative of the army's advanced units in the promotion of mass participation in sports and commander of a regiment under the p.l.a. kunming units, was the next speaker. he said: "under the loving care of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, our army has always attached importance to physical culture and sports and has a fine tradition of promoting mass participation in sports. we promote various sports events in close

connection with training for preparedness against war and other tasks, and do physical training consciously in the interest of the revolution. we will earnestly learn from fraternal units and the people, learn from their good ideology, sportsmanship and experience so as to do better in promoting sports in the army."

on behalf of the competitors, li ya-min said in her speech: "we are determined to study well chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, deepen the movement in criticism of lin piao and confucius and criticism of the revisionist line in sports, break with the concept of bourgeois right, consciously remould our world outlook and foster the concept of engaging in sports in the interest of the revolution". she expressed the determination of the contestants to learn from and help one another and strengthen their unity for making common progress, show good sportsmanship and try their best in competition as their concrete pledge to chairman mao, the party central committee, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the army.

their speeches were followed by exciting exhibitions of military drill and a display of callisthenics by large groups. the precision and robust exercise of bayonetting by 1,200 fighters from a p.l.a. peking unit and the bravery shown in the armed obstacle races by a company under the p.l.a. peking units drew warm applause from the spectators. more than 16,000 armymen and peking students and pupils performed a mass callisthenics display entitled "our army faces the sun". it combined gymnastic skill with graceful dance movements in intricate patterns against a huge backdrop of scenic grandeur. it depicted how the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army which is fostered and commanded by chairman mao, march ahead in big strides in the storms of class struggle together with the people of the whole country, as well as the army's loyalty to the people and the party. after the callisthenics were over, thousands of colourful balloons were released. the opening ceremony ended in an atmosphere of jubilation with the stadium resounding with cheers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

1975 Protocol on Exchange of Goods between China and Afghanistan Signed

(NCNA-English Kabul, May 11, 1975)

a protocol on the exchange of goods for 1975 between the governments of china and afghanistan was signed here today by chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao and afghan vice-minister of commerce ali nawaz on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Goodwill Visiting Group Concludes Tour of Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 10, 1975)

a chinese goodwill visiting group left here today for romania after concluding its tour of albania. the group is led by hsu yun-pei, standing committee member of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, received the chinese group yesterday. the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

during its stay in albania, the chinese goodwill visiting group acquainted itself in tirana, fieri, vlora, saranda and gjirokastra districts with the tremendous achievements scored by the albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

kico ngjela, minister of trade, and liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, respectively gave receptions in honour of the chinese goodwill visiting group.

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the council, returned here today from a visit to the state of bahrain. the delegation also visited the united arab emirates.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Feature: Angkor's Sons and Daughters Love Their Homeland--by Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

on a day of late march, we, the chinese journalists delegation, travelled from the mekong river front in central cambodia to the world-famous temple of angkor wat. there we made our first acquaintance with the heroic unit, which included a women's company, that had distinguished itself on the angkor-siemreap front. as soon as we stepped out of the car in front of the east gate of angkor wat, we were surrounded by men and women fighters of the people's armed forces who greeted us like old comrades-in-arms meeting after a long separation. welcoming us with outstretched hands, they said "you are our brothers who have come on a long journey from peking. long life to chairman mao tsetung."

the heroic sons and daughters of angkor wat, fighters of the people's armed forces, dearly cherish the ancient buddhist temple of angkor wat which they had been bravely defending day and night.

comrade pao ke, commander of the angkor-siemreap front who had accompanied us, joined in our animated conversations with the fighters, the other officers and men of the people's armed forces, all dressed in identical uniforms. the lively chatter reminded us of a reunion of real brothers and sisters.

pointing to the green sweep of lawn, one of the commanders said to us: "this is our reception room. won't you sit down?" guests and host sat for a while talking. our delegation, of course, wanted to hear

all about the fighters and their combat experiences. but commander pao ke suggested that we first make our tour and then get to the stories. we agreed to: "obey orders at all times", and followed the commander's suggestion.

angkor wat is composed of a cluster of magnificent buildings. imposing towers rise from the stone steps, each of which is flanked by a corridor lined with sculptures and carvings. angkor wat is a treasure house of the khmer nation's art works which embody the creative genius of the cambodian labouring people.

the traitorous lon nol clique, the scum of the cambodian nation, threatened to bring the ancient temple to ruin rather than let it come into the people's possession. since june 1970, when angkor wat was liberated by the people's liberation armed forces, the traitorous lon nol clique has been vainly trying to retake it. in may 1972, the enemy waged what they called the "angkor wat victory battle", in which three enemy battlions starting from siem reap attacked angkor wat under heavy aircraft and artillery cover. the commanders and soldiers of the people's armed forces were determined to wipe out the traitor troops and not to allow the enemy to desecrate angkor wat. the poorly-equipped people's forces fought hard for two months and, thanks to the support of the broad masses of the people, smashed the enemy's attack force.

in july and august 1974, three more enemy battalions, starting from the same place along highway 6, mounted a large-scale attack on angkor wat. "this gave us a good chance to wipe out the enemy," one commander recalled. "after smashing the enemy in 1972, we were much better equipped and had many more forces. this time it was a 'home delivery service exclamation'."

this attack the enemy called "battle 802", he told us. having used "scattered operations" before and suffered reverses, this time they tried concentrating their forces. the people's armed forces first cut the enemy's communications with siem reap only with a small force and at the same time used their main force to encircle the enemy. after maintaining the encirclement for a month and three days, the people's armed forces annihilated 1,000 puppet troops and captured 300 weapons and ten tons of munitions. going on in triumph, they liberated puok and 20 other enemy strongholds, advancing to the vicinity of siem reap.

in this year's dry season the situation was quite different, our cambodian comrades-in-arms told us. the enemy had lost his attack capability. "now it is not they who are attacking angkor, but we who are about to liberate siem reap exclamation" "we have been launching attacks on siem reap since last january exclamation" a woman fighter added.

pointing to the west of angkor wat, commander pao ke explained, "that is siem reap airport. we have occupied half of it. we've put the enemy in a passive position so he cannot attack exclamation"

commanders and fighters of the people's armed forces were guarding angkor wat with high vigilance and the heroic spirit with which they overwhelmed the enemy. within the angkor wat temple, the artillery of the people's armed forces had been set up at the foot of the stone towers, their muzzles aimed at siem reap and the airport less than five kilometres away.

"let us fire two shells so that our chinese brothers can see us at work," said commander pao ke.

"give the order. we are only too happy to bombard the enemy at any time exclamation" came the answer.

"aim at siem reap city. fire exclamation" the commander ordered. the artillery boomed and in a matter of seconds we saw two shells explode in siem reap city.

at an anti-aircraft position, high spirited women fighters handled the machine-guns and kept watch on the sky over angkor. the enemy planes dared not fly over angkor, they said, because they were sure to be shot down exclamation further along, we came on a women's company at military training.

when the training session was over, the women fighters surrounded us with welcoming words and handshakes. they had heard about the chinese people's new achievements in socialist revolution and construction and asked us to tell them more about them.

our visit brought us into close contact with the men and women defenders of angkor wat, truly heroic sons and daughters of the cambodian people, fighting in close coordination with their comrades-in-arms on other battlefronts for the liberation of the whole country.

"give our warmest regards to the fraternal chinese people exclamation" they called to us in parting.

"we salute the heroic sons and daughters of angkor exclamation wish you an early liberation of siem reap exclamation" the comrades in our delegation shouted in reply.

"very soon you will hear good news exclamation" the men and women fighters answered confidently, certain of their triumph.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Friendship Association Leader
Entertains Congolese Peasants'
Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

vice-president yang chi of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the congolese peasants' goodwill delegation led by henri mondjo, first vice-president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples.

congolese ambassador to china dieudonne itoua and mrs. itoua were among the guests.

chang han-ying, a deputy departmental director in the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, was present.

the congolese peasants' goodwill delegation arrived in peking the day before yesterday at the invitation of the host association.

CHINA AND EUROPE

China and European Economic Community
Establish Official Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

christopher soames, vice-president of the commission of the european economic community, and his party left peking on the morning of may 9 to visit canton.

vice-president soames and five other members of his party, including edmund p. wellenstein, director-general for external relations of the eec commission, arrived in peking on may 4th for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien met vice-president soames and members of his party on separate occasions and had friendly conversations with them. foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met vice-president soames and his party, and the two sides had an exchange of views on a wide range of international issues and the relations between china and the eec. the two sides reached an agreement on the establishment

of official relations between the people's republic of china and the eec. the chinese government has decided to accredit a representative to the eec.

at a press conference he held in peking on the afternoon of may 8, vice-president soames announced that the two sides had reached an agreement on the establishment of official relations, and he made the following statement regarding the question of taiwan: "with regard to taiwan, the minister of foreign affairs recalled china's well-known position on this matter, namely, that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china and that taiwan is an integral part of chinese territory. he underlined the importance which they attach to it, enquired what the community's attitude was, and in particular asked whether it had any official relations with taiwan."

"i explained that matters such as the recognition of states did not come within the responsibility of the community. but i pointed out to the minister that all the member states of the community recognize the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china and had taken positions with regard to the taiwan question acceptable to the people's republic. in conformity with these positions i confirmed that the community for its part, as a commission spokesman stated on 30 april in brussels, does not entertain any official relations or enter into any agreements with taiwan."

on the evening of may 8, vice-president soames gave a farewell banquet. referring to the relations between the eec and china, he said in his speech, "i am proud to be associated with the first steps in the development of our new relationship which i hope and believe will be of real significance." "we in europe salute the chinese people's republic. both of our societies have recently emerged from the shadows of civil wars and wars between nations. we both look back with pride upon a long history. we both look forward confidently to the future."

in his speech at the banquet li chiang, minister of foreign trade, said that mr. soames was the first official eec representative to visit china and that his visit promoted new progress in the relations between china and the eec.

he said "since the establishment of the european economic community, there is a steadily growing tendency towards unity among the west european countries. withstanding external pressure and interference, they have made continuous efforts to safeguard their sovereignty and independence. this is a positive development in the international situation."

minister li chiang added: "we would like to see better relations developing between the eec and the third world countries. it is our belief that, so long as all countries that are subjected to superpower aggression, interference and control get united, they will certainly frustrate the schemes of the superpowers to seek world hegemony."

vice-president soames and his party will leave canton for europe on the 11th.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Leaves Peking for France on Official Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, left here by special plane this morning on an official visit to france at the invitation of the french government.

the vice-premier's party includes chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese leaders chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei and wu teh, vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung and wang hai-jung, vice-foreign trade minister yao yi-lin, and leading members of departments concerned, including yu li-chin, ma jen-hui, cho lin, hsu wei-chin, tang wen-sheng, wang chen, chang han-chih and kao chien-chung.

charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the french embassy in china and embassy officials were also present.

on the evening of may 3, french ambassador to china claude arnaud gave a banquet for vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and members of his party, including foreign minister chiao kuan-h[illegible].

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Army Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

the men's basketball delegation of the armed forces of iran led by colonel mohammad ali baghai najad left here for home by air today after paying a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Volleyball Teams Conclude Visit to Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, May 10, 1975)

the chinese hunan provincial men's volleyball team and szechwan provincial women's volleyball team wound up their ten-day visit to iraq and left here for home today.

they were seen off at the airport by director general of youth of the iraqi ministry of youth affairs amuri hakki, secretary-general of the iraqi national olympic committee abid ali nasyyif and president of the iraqi volleyball federation majid alkoohla.

chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih was also present.

during their visit, the two chinese teams played five matches with iraqi men's and women's teams. two of the matches were held in the capital and the rest in the provinces of kirkuk, mosul and diwaniyah. more than 10,000 people watched the matches. the chinese players also visited museums and places of historic interest. they were accorded a warm welcome by iraqi sportsmen and other people.

the iraqi ministry of youth affairs and the volleyball federation gave dinner parties for the chinese guests.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Scientists' Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 11, 1975)

the italian scientists' delegation led by vittorio montezemolo, director general of the department for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation of the ministry for foreign affairs, left kwangchow for home today at the end of a visit to china.

the delegation toured peking, shanghai and kwangchow where they visited scientific research units, factories, a rural people's commune, a university, scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

President of Chinese Friendship Association Fetes Mother of Prime Minister of Jamaica

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of madame edna manley, mother of prime minister michael manley of jamaica. her entourage dr. douglas manley and professor michael smith were present.

present at the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned shen chih-wei, hsing jen-hsien and hu hung-fan. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation at the banquet.

madame edna manley and her party arrived in peking at noon today for a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honourary president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with japanese friend kaheita okazaki.

present on the occasion was leading member of department concerned liu hsi-wen.

also present were japanese friends hiroyuki tsubaki and shigeki osedo in peking.

Friendship Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Wing from Hyogo Prefecture Leaves for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1975)

a 100-odd-member friendship delegation of the japan-china friendship wing made up of personages of various circles in hyogo prefecture, japan, concluded its visit here and left for tientsin by train this morning.

the delegation arrived here by air on may 6 from shanghai. that afternoon, president liao cheng-chih of the china-japan friendship association and vice-chairman wang lei of the peking municipal revolutionary committee respectively met and had cordial and friendly conversations with masao takagi, leader of the delegation and president of the hyogo prefectural chapter of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and others. the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception for the japanese friends in the evening.

in the past few days, the japanese friends visited factories, universities, a primary school, kindergartens, a residential quarter and a department store. they had extensive friendly contacts and discussions with workers, students, teachers and residents. the chinese and japanese friends had cordial talks about their friendship and joined in expressing the determination to work for the conclusion of a china-japan treaty of peace and friendship at a sooner date. the visitors said that no force whatsoever can prevent the historic current of the japan-china friendship movement from surging forward. it will continue to develop and broaden on the principle and spirit of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with members of three visiting japanese delegations here this morning.

they are the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party with tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee, of the party as leader and kanji kawasaki as secretary-general; the friendly diet members delegation of the "new stream society" of the japanese socialist party with haruo okada as adviser, yoshinori yasui as leader and takahiro yokomichi as secretary-general; and the diet members delegation of the japanese socialist party for japan-china friendship with hisao ishino and hosei yoshida as advisers and takeshi takeuchi as secretary-general.

present at the meeting were members of the sixth delegation from the japanese socialist party airo kitayama, riki suzuki, togo yoneda, shigeru ito, takatoshi fujida, toshio otuka and kenji haatori; members of the friendly diet members delegation of the "new stream society" of the japanese socialist party yuzuru shimasaki, nobonu baba and atsushi hamatani, and midori okada, wife of haruo okada; and members of the diet members delegation of the japanese socialist party for japan-china friendship sadao wada and kaname okada.

also present were liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and shan ta-chi.

Japanese Socialist Party Chairman Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party and leader of the party's sixth delegation to china, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

present were liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of

departments concerned lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and shih huang.

speaking at the banquet, chairman tomomi narita expressed satisfaction at the frank and earnest talks he had held over the past few days with the delegation of the china-japan friendship association. he said: "we have through friendly talks reached unanimity of views on some important questions. both sides unanimously hold that the international situation is one of turmoil and unrest, and is developing in a direction more and more unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism but favourable to the revolutionary people. through discussing concrete facts, the two sides have arrived at a unanimous view on opposing hegemonism practised by the two superpowers. we feel happy at this from the bottom of our hearts."

referring to the joint statement to be signed by the two sides, he said: "this joint statement carries over and develops the asanuma spirit and has qualitatively developed the contents of the previous five joint statements. i am convinced that it will not only further consolidate and develop the militant friendship between the japanese socialist party and the chinese friends but also make an important contribution to the development of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries." chairman tomomi narita said that he will exert himself to bring about an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

in reply, president liao cheng-chih said: "thanks to the joint efforts of the two sides and the courage and resolution of mr. narita, we have reached unanimity of views on some important questions, including 'opposing hegemonism practised by the two superpowers', and have decided to issue a joint statement." this is of far-reaching significance and is also in full conformity with the common interests of the peoples of china and japan, he stressed.

he continued: "we and the japanese socialist party have had friendly relations of cooperation over a long time. mr. narita and other friends in the socialist party have upheld sino-japan friendship, inherited and carried forward the asanuma spirit, and made many valuable contributions to promoting the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan and to the development of china-japan friendship. now they are making unremitting efforts to promote the early signing of the peace and friendship treaty between china and japan. we express our high admiration for this. we are willing to join our friends in developing our already established militant friendship and continue to make new efforts and contributions to our common struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and to the cause of china-japan friendship."

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. the chinese and japanese friends repeatedly toasted the complete success of the present visit to china by the sixth delegation from the japanese socialist party.

present at the banquet were all members of the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party and japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

the friendly diet members delegation of the "new stream society" of the japanese socialist party and the diet members delegation of the japanese socialist party for japan-china friendship left here for home by air today after concluding a friendly visit to china.

seeing the two delegations off at the airport were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and lin li-yun and sun ping-hua.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

a peruvian journalists delegation arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of media organizations in the chinese capital, including hsieh li-fu, hsiao tse-yao, mao teh-hou, wang chen, chang chang-mai and wang li-hsing.

peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo romero was present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

a swedish delegation led by bertil arvidson, a department director of the foreign ministry, arrived here by air this morning to take part in the china-sweden trade discussion for 1975.

it was greeted at the airport by peng chin-po, leading member of a chinese department concerned, and kaj bjork, swedish ambassador to china.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Economic Mission from Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the economic mission from trinidad and tobago led by errol e. mahabir, minister of industry and commerce.

present were members of the mission lionel m. robinson, minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries, and gerard montano, ambassador to brazil.

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, were present.

Trinidad and Tobago Minister of Industry and Commerce Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1975)

errol e. mahabir, leader of the economic mission from trinidad and tobago and minister of industry and commerce, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries tang ke were present at the banquet.

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of guyana in peking attended.

all members of the economic mission from trinidad and tobago were present.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship, hosts and guests drank toasts to the steady development of the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries of china and trinidad and tobago.

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MILITARY THINKING

On the Legalist Thought in "Master Sun's Art of War"

by

the workers' theory group of the Peking No. 9 Printing Press

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 8, 1975)

The Spring and Autumn and the Warring State periods were epoch-making periods in which the transition of the slave system to the feudal system took place. During these periods, masses of slaves rose up in great numbers to make revolution and newly emerging landlords waged constant struggles for power. The life-and-death political struggle inevitably led to armed conflicts and eventually "the question must be settled by war." Because of this, fighting went on endlessly and became bigger and bigger in magnitude during the Spring and Autumn and the Warring State periods. It was precisely during this era of conflagration that endlessly large numbers of Legalist militarists and famous generals appeared, and Sun Wu the famous militarist of the latter part of the Spring and Autumn period and his "Master Sun's Art of War" were products of that time.

Today, applying Marxism in studying "Master Sun's Art of War" and the antagonism between the Confucian military line and the Legalist military line will be extremely useful to our criticism of the military thinking of the Confucianist school and the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao.

(I)

How should we deal with war? The attitudes of the Confucian school and the Legalist school in the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods were diametrically different, and because of that, they pushed two antagonistic lines.

For the sake of suppressing the rebellions of the broad masses of slaves and the power struggle of the newly emerging landlord class, the Confucianists supporting the reactionary rule of the slave-owning class on the decline adopted an extremely hypocritical double-dealing method. On the one hand, they feverishly promoted counter-revolutionary violence and clamored, "Taking up arms for the defense of the state" ("Tso Chuan" Duke Ai 11th year) in support of the violent actions of the slave-owning aristocrats. On the other hand, they shouted themselves hoarse and attacked the revolutionary war waged by the broad masses of slaves and newly emerging landlord class, declaring: "When contention for territory is the ground for war, men are slaughtered till the fields are filled with them. When struggle for a city is the ground for war, men are slaughtered till the city is filled with them." They ferociously clamored that "death is not enough for the crime" of those who launched progressive wars and that they "should suffer the highest punishment." ("The Works of Mencius": Lilou Part I)

In contrast to this, hoisting high the banner of "enrich the state and increase military strength" the Legalist advocated "ending war with war" ("Book of Master Shang: On Policy") and stated: "When the state is rich, it has great military strength; when its military strength is great, it will win battles; if battles are won, its territory will be expanded." ("Kuan Tzu: Administrating the State") That is to say, war should be used as the means of seizing and to consolidating the political power of the newly emerging landlord class, expanding the sphere of influence of the feudal state and fulfilling the historical mission of setting up the unified feudal state based on centralization of authority.

As an outstanding Legalist military expert, Sun Wu had a profound understanding of the wars conducted by the newly emerging landlord class. In "Master Sun's Art of War" he made a comparatively thorough elucidation of the war concept of the newly emerging landlord class.

In the first place, Sun Wu held that victory or defeat in the wars conducted by the newly emerging landlord class had a direct bearing on their survival, and that without making war against the slave-owners, the newly emerging landlord class would have no ground to stand on. Because of ths, in the opening passage in "Art of War" Sun Wu pointed out, "War is an important affair of the state, a matter of life and death, a way of survival and it is something that cannot be overlooked." ("Master Sun's Art of War: Planning," hereafter reference to "Master Sun's Art of War" will only give the title of the chapter.) This was the experience summed up from the actual class struggle during the Spring and Autumn period. In order to wrest power from the slave-owners, the newly emerging landlord class must resort to war to settle the problem. If the newly emerging landlord class did not study warfare seriously, they would never be able to win victory.

In the second place, Sun Wu held that only by means of war could the newly emerging landlord class gradually build up their own strength and finally fulfill the historical mission of unifying the state. He said that war was for "plundering villages, separating people, devastating the land and dividing up the booty" ("Armed Conflict") to keep increasing the strength of the newly emerging landlord class, narrowing down the sphere of influence of the slave-owning class, and eventually overthrowing the rule of the slave-

owning class and unifying the state. At the same time Sun Wu also held that the newly emerging landlord class should at all times maintain strong fighting efficiency and make proper preparations against war before they could be ever ready to smash the restoration war launched by the slave-owning class. In "Master Sun's Art of War," Sun Wu on the one hand warned the newly emerging landlord class that they must make preparations against war and get rid of the mentality of depending on luck, and that they must not "presume on the enemy not coming" but "depend on their invincible position." They must not "presume on the enemy not attacking" but must "depend on their possession of conditions which make it impossible for the enemy to attack." ("Nine Changes") On the other hand, he also set a demand on the newly emerging landlord class that they must make the effort in construction, so that they could "impress the enemy with might" and possess the strength to "capture the cities" and "cause the fall of the state" of the enemy," ("Nine Terrains") only thus could they occupy an invincible position.

Sun Wu also expounded on the political and economic factors relating to war. For example: On the relationship between war and politics, he holds that one of the major factors in winning a war is the internal political line which is a condition for determining the outcome of war between the two sides. ("Who has right on his side?" From this I can tell the outcome," "Planning") In the relationship between war and the people, he holds that only when the people and the government are in complete accord and share the same fate and destiny without fear of sacrifice ("If the people are in accord with government, they will share the lot of government without fear of danger," "Planning") could victory be won. On the relationship between war and economy, he holds that without supplies, especially grain, the army cannot survive. ("Thus an army without military supplies will perish, an army without grain will perish," "Armed Conflict") In particular, Sun Pin repeatedly emphasized the need to pay adequate attention to the question of agriculture. This tide was carried on and developed by the Legalists of subsequent generations into the comprehensive idea of "farming and war."

(II)

During the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods, a sharp and antagonistic struggle also broke out between the Legalists and the Confucianists centering on the questin of how to administer the army. The so-called question of administering the army was in essence one of using the ideology of which class to control the army and making the army to serve the political objective of which class.

The idea of "rule the army with law" was prominently reflected in "Master Sun's Art of War." He holds that whether or not the rule of law can be carried out in the army is an important condition for determining whether or not the army can triumph over the enemy. He said, "From the ways laws and regulations are implemented....rewards are given and punishment meted out, I can predict the outcome of war." ("Planning") Because of this, he particularly urged those "good at commanding soldiers," that is, the newly emerging landlord class, to reform political administration and

insure rule of law because only in this way could the army observe strict discipline and march in steps. "Command the three armies like a single man." ("Nine Terrains") Only in this way could they overrun and capture enemy positions and valiantly slay the enemy once an order was given and realize the political objective of the newly emerging landlord class. Sun Wu also pointed out the danger of failing to implement rule of law. He said, "If the commanders of the army do not practice rule of law, then the soldiers, like pampered children, could disobey military discipline at will, the unit would lose its fighting strength, and when going to battlefield, they would become a loose mass of stragglers, or throw themselves into great confusion which would lead to severe defeat, death of people, and the weakening of the state.

Sun Wu not only elucidated in theory the idea of "ruling the army by law," but also applied his theory in practice with fine results. The Prince of Wu learned of Sun Wu's ability in ruling the army and "eventually made him the commander." He defeated the strong army of Ch'u on numerous occasions and enabled the State of Wu to score a great unprecedented victory.

To insure implementation of the line of "ruling the army with law," Sun Wu put forward an organizational line to serve it. Sun Wu attached great importance to the selection and employment of officers, saying, "Officers are the helpers of the state." ("Planning an Attack") He maintained that the selection of officers was extremely important for they could cause a weak unit to become strong and a strong unit to become weak. If the officers could not practice rule of law, they would become weak and inefficient, their command would become confused and their orders vague. "Order could lead to disorder," "courage could lead to cowardice" and "strength could lead to weakness." ("Military Situation") That is to say, an orderly, courageous and strong army could become a confused, cowardly and weak army. What criteria should be used in the selection of officers to guard against such phenomena? Sun Wu said, "Officers should be intelligent, sincere, benevolent and severe." ("Planning") That is to say, officers should be selected according to these five requirements. "Wisdom" means the ability of the officers to lead men and direct operations; "sincerity" means the good faith of the officers in the men; "benevolence" means the officers cherish their subordinates; "courage" stands for courage in battle: "severity" means firm discipline. These criteria for the selection of officers are diametrically opposed to the "hereditary tenure and hereditary emolument" supported by the Confucianists. At the same time, Sun Wu also set a further demand on the officers that for the sake of implementing the Legalist line, they must "neither seek glory for victory nor avoid punishment for defeat," for only in this way could they properly serve the government of the newly emerging landlord class. The line of "ruling the army by law" and the organizational line of "selecting people according to law" in its service as elucidated by Sun Wu was subsequently carried on and developed by the Legalists. The heads of many of the states of the newly emerging landlord class who used the Legalist military strategists as officers for ruling the army and making war often scored brilliant victories in battles.

(III)

How should we direct the war? Should we rely on Heaven or should we rely on the people. During the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods the answers from the Legalists and the Confucianists to this question were also completely different.

The confucianists consistently believed in the heavenly mandate. They said, "Death and life have their determined appointment; riches and honors depend upon Heaven" and victory could only be vouchsafed by the gods.

Sun Wu firmly negated this fallacy of the Confucianists. In "Master Sun's Art of War," applying simple materialist thinking, he severely criticized the idealist theory of heavenly mandate on the question of war. He pointed out, "The reason the wise lords and noble generals of ancient time excelled others in actions and rose above others was because of their foresight. Foresight cannot be obtained from the demons and gods, deduced from things or verified by measurement; it must be derived from people and from knowledge of enemy situation." ("Use of Spy") Which means that the reason the wise lords and noble generals triumphed over the enemy was because they had foreknowledge of the situation. They could not depend on the offer of prayers to the demons and gods or the deduction drawn from similar events in the past for obtaining foreknowledge of a situation. They should not watch the stars at night for signs or engage in the legerdemain of divining and casting of lots. Only by learning from people who possessed knowledge of the enemy situation could they completely master the enemy situation. Sun Wu also held that if various unfavorable conditions including defeat sustained presented themselves in the war, the people must not begrudge heaven or their destiny or shift the blame on the demons or the gods. They should recognize them as the faults of the officers. ("Some soldiers desert, some gallop away, some are ambushed, some are destroyed, some are routed and some are defeated. These six things are not calamities visited by Heaven, but faults on the part of the officers." "Terrain") This interpretation by Sun Wu had a touch of simple materialist thinking. It dealt a headon blow to the "theory of heavenly mandate" adovcated by Confucius and the other Confucianists.

On the question of directing war, Sun Wu opposed the idealist transcendantalism of the Confucianists. The Confucian clique styled themselves as innate genius and shamelessly blustered, "We win in battle.... for we know the way." Sun Wu repudiated these charlatans. He pointed out. "The victories of military strategists cannot be inherited." ("Planning") Operational methods are constantly changing and developing along with the progress of time, the discrepancies in terrain and the differences in enemy situation. War can be "won from changes in the enemy." ("Abstract and Concrete") How could there be a changeless "tactical model" applicable for all time and in all theaters of war?

Sun Wu was of the opinion that war depends on people and not on Heaven. Because of this, Sun Wu set a demand on the newly emerging landlord class that when making progressive war, they must first obtain the support of

the people in the country and "make the people accord with government." ("Planning") The officers in the army must cherish the fighters. "Cherish the soldiers like children" and "cherish soldiers like sons." ("Terrain") They should insure unity of the whole country and the unity of the whole army so that they can, with one heart, strive for victory in battle. Ths simple materialist thinking advanced by Sun Wu reflected the progressive character of the war made by the newly emerging landlord class and also showed that it could win the support of the people. However, it should be pointed out that the so-called "cherishing the soldiers" described by Sun Wu consists mostly of the tacts of the landlord class, and there is a world of difference between it and the close officer-fighter relationship of the proletarian army.

Sun Wu held that all strategical and tactical guidelines should not be drawn up purely according to subjective conjecture, but should be derived from objective reality, and that in addition to making a correct estimate of our own strength, it would be necessary to know the enemy situation in every respect. Only by possessing a knowledge of the political, military and economic situations between the enemy and ourselves could we make comparative analysis, discover assailable points of the enemy line and draw up a plan of operations for our army. Sun Wu said, "As for the army we want to attack, the city we want to capture and the people we want to kill, we must first know the names of the commanding officers, those around them, their callers, their doormen and their neighbors, and get our spies to find out all about them." ("Use of Spies") Where the enemy situation is not known, operations motivated by wishful thinking are definitely to be avoided. Sun Wu also pointed out the necessity of understanding how to take advantage of the time and the situation and to know the objective conditions so that the basic conditions of the war would all work out in our favor but unfavorable to the enemy. Only by fighting the war on this basis could we fight a hundred battles without losing a single one. Sun Wu made a concise and scientific summary on the above-mentioned idea: "Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat." ("Planning an Attack") This idea was definitely valuable and difficult to come by at that time. The great leader Chairman Mao has given the highest appraisal to this idea of Sun Wu's and pointed out that even up to the present, "it is still a scientific truth."

(IV)

In the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, the Confucianists and the Legalists were also at loggerhead over the principle of strategy. The tactical thinking of the Confucianists was moribund and backward as well as perfunctory, conservative and typically metaphysical. It was quite otherwise with the Legalists. Proceeding from actual conditions in the war, they proposed a set of more lively tactical principles based on simple dialectics.

Sun Wu observed that all things were in a state of endless change and development. He said, "The five primary elements are not always in their dominant positions and the four seasons are not always fixed. The days can be short or long and the moon can be full or wane." ("Abstract and Concrete")

Military matters no doubt are also in a state of change and development, and this is the case with the quality of an army, with the command of operations, with the enemy and with our army. Both the enemy's side and our side can grow from "weak" to "strong" or change from "strong" to "weak." On tactical principles, Sun Wu held: "There is no fixed superiority for an army just as there is no fixed form for water." ("Abstract and Concrete") People commanding the operations must bring their subjective dynamic role into play, transform the enemy's superiority into inferiority and transform their own inferiority into superiority and then attack and defeat the enemy. How could we realize this point? Using our superior force to wipe out the inferior force of the enemy is an important strategic tactics for overcoming and defeating the enemy. Sun Wu said, "When we concentrate our forces on one point while the enemy force is spread over ten points, it would mean using ten to attack one and that we are many and the enemy is few. If we use many to attack few, those engaged in battle with us can easily be defeated." ("Abstract and Concrete") Which means, if our side is to concentrate forces at a single place whereas the enemy's force is scattered over ten places, and if we use ten times the force to attack the enemy at one place, our superior force can easily defeat the enemy.

Sun Wu also noted that there are contradictions in everything, and that all enemies have their weak points, and because of this, it is necessary "to attack when he is not prepared and take him by surprise," ("Planning") and "to venture where he is least likely to hasten and to hasten to where he least expects." It should be understood that "if preparations are made everywhere, then dispersion of force will be felt every where." ("Abstract and Concrete") The "unprepared," "unexpected," "least likely to hasten" and "dispersion of force is felt everywhere" described here show that the enemy has many contradictions which could all be turned to our advantage. Sun Wu not only saw such contradictions, but also realized to a certain extent the necessity of differentiating these contradictions and dealing with the different enemies in different ways. He pointed out, "if he is greedy, entice him," "if he is powerful, avoid him," "if he is humble, let him have conceit of himself" and "if he is idle wear him out." Which means the necessity of studying the character of the enemy and using different methods to deal with him. If the enemy is greedy, it is necessary to tempt him into accepting the bait with a little inducement. If the enemy is powerful for the time being, we must avoid his full force. If the enemy is cautious, we must make him feel proud and unruly, become insensitive and negligent so that we can take him by surprise and destroy him. If the enemy force has been regrouped and has taken a rest, we must maneuver them about and wear them out before destroying them. This shows that as far as tactical principles are concerned, Sun Wu and the Legalists he represented were more flexible and capable of taking the initiative.

Sun Wu also made some expositions on the question of differentiating between the phenomenon and the essence in war. It should be pointed out that Sun Wu could not possibly have brought forth such a category of dialectics as phenomenon and essence at that time. However, from the numerous incidents of war at that time Sun Wu vaguely perceived not only the contradictory aspect

but also the unified aspect of the phenomenon and the essence. Because of this, it would be possible to apply them in war. It would be possible to cover the essence with the phenomenon, create false impressions to deceive the enemy so that he would make mistakes in judgment and could be defeated. At the same time, it would be possible to apply the aspect of unity, namely, the essence existing in the phenomenon, to see the essence clearly through the phenomenon, to understand the conspiracy of the enemy and avoid their trap. On this question, Sun Wu said: "Don't show what you dan do, do it without showing it." ("Planning") "Behave like a demure maiden till the enemy breaks open the gate, then behave like a sprung hare and the enemy will not be able to oppose you." ("Nine Terrains") Which means creating the false appearance like "lack of ability," not doing it" and the composure of a demure maiden to deceive the enemy so that he would make the wrong judgment and be off his guard. When the enemy breaks through the gate and the contradiction is exposed, it will be possible to take advantage of the opportunity and with the alacrity of a sprung hare to attack the enemy swiftly and fiercely so that he will be taken by surprise and destroyed. Sun Wu also urged the officers to see the essence through various phenomena, expose the cover-up and recognize the enemy attempt. Sun Wu here listed three examples by way of illustration. The necessity of correctly appraising the enemy's intention through the various phenomena appearing in the dispositions of the enemy. For example, "do not pursue the enemy who feigns defeat" and "do not take the bait dangled before your eyes." ("Military Conflict") "When the enemy in the vicinity is quiet, he is relying on his strategic position. When he is challenging us from afar, he is alluring us to attack." ("Military Movement") The necessity of correctly appraising the enemy's strategic intention through diplomatic activities. For example, "if his words are humble yet he increases his preparations, he means to attack. If his words are strong and he makes the sign of advancing, he means to retreat" and "if he has no treaty and yet sues for peace, he can be scheming." ("Military Movement") The necessity of analyzing the enemy's strategic intention through various natural phenomena. For example, "When the trees move, the enemy is approaching. When the grass is tall and there are many earthworks, the enemy is making us suspicious. When birds suddenly take flight, the enemy is laying an ambush." ("Military Movement") The ideas expounded by Sun Wu on the phenomenon and the essence were his summary of the experience of war in the Spring and Autumn period. Many of the things have become vestiges of history following the changes of time and the development of productivity. However, in terms of fundamental spirit, there are still parts we could learn.

From the above series of discourses by Sun Wu, we can realize that the tactical thinking of Sun Wu was full of life, reflecting the vigorous spiritual feature of the landlord class in its period of ascendency and forming a vivid contrast to the lifeless and conservative strategy and tactics of the Confucianists. However, the reactionary moribund military thinking of the Confucianists has today been inherited by the renegade and traitor Lin Piao. Studying the antagonism and the struggle between the two military ideas of the Confucianists and the Legalists will help us to criticize Lin Piao and the bourgeois military line peddled by him.

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In "Master Sun's Art of War" Sun Wu elucidated a great deal of simple materialist ideas. But its conception of history was still idealistic. This was mainly reflected in his attitude toward the officers, the people and the soldiers. On the one hand, Sun Wu saw the necessity of winning the support of the officers and the soldiers in war. On the other hand, he again underlined the roles of the officers and the commanders, paid not the slightest attention to the dynamic role of the fighters and wanted the officers to herd the fighters about at will like a shepherd herding a flock of sheep. ("Like herding sheep, drive them hither and thither," "Nine Terrains") Strategically, Sun Wu only talked about strategic offense but not of strategic defense. He only talked about the strategy of war of quick decision but not of the strategy of protracted war. This also showed the one-sidedness of Sun Wu's thinking. On the question of dealing with the enemy, Sun Wu on the one hand wanted to annihilate the enemy completely. On the other hand, he also proposed "In surrounding an army leave one side open, and do not press a defeated army too hard," and this reflected the compromising character of Sun Wu. In spite of this, "Master Sun's Art of War" can still be regarded as an outstanding military work of ancient China! It remains a combat record of using the Legalist military thinking to criticize the Confucianist military thinking!

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GENUINE AND SHAM MARXISM

A Fundamental Mark of Distinction between Genuine and Sham Marxism

by

Chai Hai (翟 海)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 12, 1957)

Lenin pointed out: "Those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists." "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 199) Here Lenin put forward the question of a fundamental mark of distinction between genuine and sham Marxism.

People often say simply that the main content of Marxism is class struggle. "But this is not correct." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 199) Marx himself showed that long time before him "bourgeois historians had described the historical development of this class struggle and bourgeois economists the economic anatomy of the classes." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 332)

Between the end of the 18th century and the early 19th century, some newly emerging bourgeois thinkers in Europe, out of the need to overthrow the feudal despotic rule and establish the rule of the bourgeoisie, developed a conviction in the course of summing up the events of that period and deemed that the bourgeois struggle against feudal aristocrats was "a motive force behind the history of Europe." Some historians of the restoration period of France had even described class struggle as "a key to an understanding of the whole history of France." They used the "theory of conquest" to explain the origin of classes and described the class structure of the bourgeois society in terms of different economic income levels. Prompted by the class interests represented by them, the bourgeois thinkers instinctly recognized the class divisions in the society at that time and recognized the class struggle waged by the bourgeoisie against the feudal aristocracy. However, once history developed to such a stage where the struggle transcended the narrow confines of bourgeois interests, they switched over to a negation of classes and class struggle and the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeois rule in the capitalist society. They basically did not understand that the existence of classes was merely the product of a certain historical stage of production development or the law of the development of society. They dared not admit nor were they willing to see that the bourgeois rule would be overthrown by the proletariat and that the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie would invariably be replaced by the dictatorship of the proletariat. Consequently, the doctrine of class struggle put forward during the period of the ascent of the bourgeoisie is, in the final analysis, built on the basis of idealism and metaphysics.

Starting from the proletarian standpoint and in accordance with the principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, Marx, the teacher of the proletarian revolution, studied the objective law of the development of human society and penetratingly analyzed the fundamental contradictions of capitalist society and the classes, class contradictions and class struggle manifested in its fundamental contradictions, and put forward the complete Marxist theoretical program on classes, class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out: "What I did that was new was to prove: (1) that the existence of classes is only bound up with particular historical phases in the development of production; (2) that the class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat; (3) that this dictatorship itself only constitutes the transition to the abolition of all classes and to a classless society." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 332-333) This passage by Marx, in the eyes of Lenin, is an extremely clear-cut expression of the main and fundamental differences between the Marxist doctrine and the doctrine of advanced bourgeois thinkers and is the essence of the Marxist doctrine on the state.

Marx's new contribution is a profound, strict and organic theoretical system. Every point in it is clearly distinguished from the state doctrines of the bourgeoisie and all opportunists and from socialist cliques of all kinds and is a most penetrating criticism against them.

The necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat is determined by the great revolutionary tasks of the proletariat. The historical mission of the proletariat is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, use socialism to triumph over capitalism and ultimately realize communism. To attain this lofty goal, the primary task of the proletariat is to uphold the Marxist line, seize political power through revolutionary violence, smash the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie and establish a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat--all under the leadership of the political party of the proletariat. Therefore, this poses a sharp problem to people: should we just recognize class struggle and confine class struggle to the realm acceptable to the bourgeoisie or should we recognize class struggle and at the same time recognize the dictatorship of the proletariat? On which side should we stand?--this has become a watershed separating the proletarian revolutionaries from bourgeois revolutionaries, and Marxists from all opportunists. The history of the development of Marxism shows that all genuine Marxists are bound to closely link up class struggle with the dictatorship of the proletariat in both theory and practice and take the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the quintessence of all Marxist doctrines. Yet all opportunists use the doctrine of class struggle to restrict Marxism so as to attain their criminal aim of emasculating and distorting Marxism and put the proletariat forever in the position of being enslaved and exploited. How can these people be called Marxists?

Another focus of the debate between Marxists and opportunists on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the question of whether or not the dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary after the overthrow

of the rule of the exploiting class, during the whole period of transition from capitalism to communism. Marxism holds that after the seizure of state power by the proletariat, the replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat and the founding of a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat is doubtlessly a great leap in the history of social development. Yet "socialism is a declaration of continued revolution." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. p. 479) It must still develop toward the goal of communism. As far as all the historical tasks shouldered by the proletariat are concerned, the seizure of state power only indicates that the proletariat has been transformed through revolution from its former position of the ruled to that of the ruler and that the curtain of the mighty and lofty historical drama of the dictatorship of the proletariat has just been raised. The dictatorship of the proletariat is not an end of class struggle but the continuation of class struggle in a new form with new weapons.

Marxism also holds that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In this historical period, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The landlord and bourgeois classes have been toppled but not eliminated. They still exist physically and have not given up yet. They cherish the hope of restoration at all times and try to turn such hope into an act of restoration. Therefore, the iron fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat must first suppress the resistance of the overthrown exploiters; otherwise, the old landlord and bourgeois classes will rise again and stage a comeback. In this respect, the importance and necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat are very obvious.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary throughout the transition period from capitalism to communism because in socialist society there are still small producers, who form the hotbed for engendering capitalism. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out: "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." After the basic transformation of the individual economy of the small producers into socialist collective economy, the force of habits of small producers formed in history would still remain for a long time and some of them are likely to spontaneously follow the capitalist road at the first opportunity. This is one of the social foundations for capitalist restoration. To wage a struggle against the small producers' spontaneous tendency toward capitalism is an important part of the struggle between the capitalist road and the socialist road in the entire historical period of socialism. Without the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, we cannot root out the soil and conditions engendering capitalism, thoroughly transform small producers and triumph over capitalism in the end.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary in socialist society also because of the existence of bourgeois right in this society. In our country, bourgeois right in the system of ownership has not been

thoroughly abolished. It still exists to a serious extent in the relations between men and occupies a dominant position in distribution. This is an important economic base engendering the new bourgeoisie. The restriction of the bourgeois right within this realm calls for the adoption of a series of measures by the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Meanwhile, the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat still faces the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism. The dictatorship of the proletariat must resolutely shoulder the sacred mission of resisting aggression and safeguarding the socialist motherland.

The goal of the socialist revolution of the proletariat is the realization of communism. Due to the existence of the various above-mentioned factors, the entire historical period of socialism cannot avoid being one of heated struggle between capitalism on the decline and communism on the ascent. During this period, the fact of the unprecedentedly ruthless and acute class struggle entirely proves Lenin's brilliant conclusion: "Forward development, which is the development toward communism, must go through the dictatorship of the proletariat and not any other road." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 246) If we cast away the dictatorship of the proletariat, we are also forsaking the goal of communism, and this is doubtlessly a thorough betrayal of Marxism.

All new and old revisionists have precisely negated class struggle on this crucial point. They do not recognize the existence of class struggle during the whole historical period of transition from capitalism to communism or do they recognize the necessity of upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout this historical period. Everyone from Bernstein and Kautsky to Khrushchev and Brezhnev and to Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk is no exception to such a rule. They used the reactionary world outlook in idealism and metaphysics to distort knowledge of the world, and show hostility to and attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique use the revisionst slogan of "a state of the whole people" and "a party of the whole people" to cover up their dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and their fascist dictatorship. The essential part of Liu Shao-ch'i's "Self-Cultivation" is a rebellion against the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lin Piao maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat as "feudal despotism" and rabidly concocted and armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism on all sides. These revisionist chieftains tell us by negative example that rebellion against the dictatorship of the proletariat is the fundamental feature of all renegades to Marxism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and put forth the great theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated for our Party a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Chairman Mao has recently again taught us that we must clarify the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

We must resolutely comply with Chairman Mao's directive on "reading some more Marxist-Leninist books," seriously study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, put efforts into clarifying the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, so that we can forever adhere to the Party's basic line in the complicated class struggle and two-line struggle and struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing the noble ideal of communism.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Rely on the Working Class and Do a Good Job in the Revolution in Education

by

Ching Yü-hsin (京育新)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 12, 1975)

Chairman Mao points out in the brilliant "May 7 Directive": "Education must be revolutionized and the phenomenon with the bourgeois intellectuals ruling our schools must not be allowed to continue." Just like the whole country, the situation on the front of secondary and primary education in our Peking municipality is excellent. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the working class has marched into the school and shattered the rule of the schools by the bourgeois intellectuals and the outlook of the school has undergone profound changes.

Practice shows that in order to thoroughly reform the old education and turn the schools into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to wholeheartedly rely on the working class.

Chairman Mao said, "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership." "The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and take part in fulfilling all the tasks in the schools of struggle-criticism-transformation, and they will always lead the schools. In the countryside, the schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants--the most reliable ally of the working class." Only through seriously implementing this directive of Chairman Mao's and politically and organizationally guarantee the leadership of the schools by the working class and the management of schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants can the revolution in education be carried out. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our secondary and primary schools in Peking municipality have on the whole sent more workers' propaganda teams, the suburban schools have set up peasants' management committees and the workers' propaganda team members and representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants in management of the schools reach more than 10,000 people. They have brought into full play their political role. More than 10,000 worker-peasant-soldier professional teachers and a great number of part-time teachers have mounted the rostrum and become the backbone force of the teachers' contingent, thus giving impetus to the working of remolding the original contingent of teachers. After the working class has entered the schools, the struggle for and against occupation, and for and against transformation has all along been very acute. The bourgeoisie is not reconciled to their defeat and adopt a thousand and one ways to vainly attempt to expel the working class from the schools and defend the unified world under the monopoly of bourgeois intellectuals. In order to permanently occupy and thoroughly transform the educational battlefield, the working class must persistently "criticize the bourgeoisie."

The leadership of the working class has been realized through the Communist Party which is its vanguard. In the wholehearted reliance on the working class, all tasks in the school must be placed under the centralized leadership of the Party. The Party committees at all levels on the front of secondary and primary education in our Peking municipality pay attention to grasping the building of the Party in the schools. They constantly hold study classes for the cadres and periodically organize them in groups to seriously study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and at present, mainly study Chairman Mao's important directives on the question of theory and the quotations from Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to raise the cadres' theoretical level of Marxism and their awareness of the two-line struggle. They strengthen the education on the Party spirit and concept of the Party for the Party members and bring into full play the role of the Party branch as fighting citadels and the role of Party members and vanguard models. The majority of the schools have set up leadership teams based on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young and reinforced and adjusted the minority of leadership teams in backward units. The Party branches in the various schools have further raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They grasp the line and major matters, and have strengthened the revolutionary unity of the squad members and better realized the leadership role of the basic-level organizations of the Party in the work of schools.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." What is most basic in the wholehearted reliance on the working class is to unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The Party organizations on the front of secondary and primary education insist on taking the Party's basic line as the key link, mobilize the broad masses of teachers and students to develop the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way, and in close conjunction with the reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the realm of education, further wipe out the pernicious influences of the revisionist line in education and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, so as to enable the revolution in education to develop along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As long as the handful of the once so-called "chaotic" schools hold the proper ideological and political line and seriously do a good job in political and ideological work, the situation will be transformed very quickly. We certainly also see that in some schools, there are still some problems in the aspect of the revolution in education at present and the leadership of the proletariat is not consolidated. We must seriously solve these problems one by one under the guidance of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front is protracted and complicated. We firmly believe that as long as we strengthen the leadership of the Party, uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and wholeheartedly rely on the working clsss, we will definitely triumph over the bourgeoisie and implement the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat down in every school.

* * *

FIGHT AGAINST BOURGEOIS IDEAS

Young Chinese Leading Cadre on Younger Generation Combatting Bourgeois Ideas

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1975)

a cardinal question in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is for cadres to integrate with the workers and peasants in combatting bourgeois ideas," a young leading cadre wrote in a recent "people's daily" article.

hsing yen-tzu drew this conclusion from her study of chairman mao's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and 17 years of work in rural areas.

one of the first city middle school students who volunteered in 1958 to settle in the countryside in accordance with chairman mao's teaching, she has been taking part in productive labour and revolutionary struggle in a north china village. at present a secretary of the tientsin municipal party committee, she spends most of her time working in the village.

in her article "persevere on the road charted by chairman mao", hsing yen-tzu said:

in the historical period of socialism, the bourgeoisie uses its decadent ideas and life style to attack the proletariat. in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, the proletariat must maintain high vigilance and continue unremitting struggle against the forces of tradition of the old society and the ideology of the exploiting classes.

in his "the may 4th movement", chairman mao wrote: "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." that is why in 1958 i volunteered to go to the countryside to do farm work. chairman mao's advocacy of middle school students going to the countryside is a new socialist thing and a fundamental task for generations to come in order to narrow the gap between workers and peasants, between town and country and between manual and mental labour, and to restrict bourgeois right, train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and oppose and prevent revisionism.

a handful of class enemies do everything they can to undermine and oppose this new socialist thing. some people whose thinking was poisoned by bourgeois ideas also took to the view that it was foolish for me to go to the countryside. these people

imagine that the "lowly" go to the rural area to do farm work where conditions are difficult and the "elite" leave the countryside and cut themselves off from manual labour and become officials through book knowledge. as the socialist revolution goes deeper, the mass movement to study marxist-leninist works is gaining momentum. by studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, i have gradually come to understand better the nature of class struggle in the realm of ideology and raised my ability to spot and fight against bourgeois ideas. counter-revolutionary revisionist chou yang before the cultural revolution tried to tempt me to leave the countryside by offering me personal fame and gain. i rejected the approach. during the cultural revolution, i joined young people and the peasants in criticizing lin piao's notion that the sending of middle school graduates to the countryside was "reform through forced labour in a disguised form" and this strengthened my determination to take the road of integrating myself with the workers and peasants.

characteristic of the bourgeois attacks on the proletariat are corruption and currying favour with cadres. but the educated young people who have settled in the countryside are maturing under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and careful nurturing by the communist party and poor and lower-middle peasants. many of them have been promoted to leading posts.

we must redouble our vigilance against the bourgeoisie, or units and departments for which we are responsible will be turned into hotbeds for the restoration of capitalism. since becoming a cadre, i have always tried to remember that our power is given by "the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the labouring masses comprising over 90 per cent of the population." these people want us to fight against nature, the class enemy and the ideology of the exploiting classes for the fundamental interests of the masses, speed up the socialist revolution and construction and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. they in no way want us to take advantage of our position and power in pursuit of narrow interests and to work in the service of a few individuals.

chairman mao teaches us: "the cadres of our party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."

a host of bad things stem from a divorce from physical labour. some of our cadres cannot withstand the inroads of bourgeois thinking and even degenerate into new bourgeois elements. we must therefore regard cadre participation in physical labour as a "major measure of fundamental importance" for overcoming bureaucracy and preventing revisionism. my experience in taking part in physical labour is that one should be active, take the initiative, join the commune members in doing farm work in all weather with a down-to-earth attitude, race against time and choose the dirty and heavy jobs. i have listened to the opinions of the commune members, seen with my own eyes their revolutionary enthusiasm and drawn nourishment from them. as a result, i have striven to eliminate the bureaucratic airs i might have, accept the supervision of the masses, establish closer relations between myself and the masses and revolutionize my thinking.

some of our young people or new cadres think that their world outlook presents no problem since they were born in the new society and have been brought up under the red flag. no exclamation this notion is incorrect. take the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique. many of these people come from a good class background; almost all of them grew up under the red flag; they joined the communist party organizationally and received college training. but they have betrayed their class and become chieftains in restoring capitalism. we must realize that socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalism and in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, it is still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society. haven't the imperialist prophets pinned their hopes of restoring capitalism in china on the third or fourth generation of the chinese party? wasn't the small "fleet" of lin piao anti-party clique a gang of anti-socialist bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionaries engendered in the socialist society? lenin said, "the workers were never separated by a chinese wall from the old society. and they have preserved a good deal of the traditional mentality of capitalist society." and chairman mao also points out, "in the building of a socialist society, everybody needs remoulding." so it is most important for young people, especially young cadres, to make great efforts to remould themselves with the proletarian world outlook and consciously resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas.

the corpse of the old society still stinks in our midst. and it takes a long time and continued revolution to be rid of this rotten and stinking corpse. therefore, we should respond to chairman mao's teaching "we should read some more marxist-leninist works", study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevere in all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie

and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to create step by step conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new bourgeoisie to arise.

RICE PRODUCTION

China Expands Rice Production

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

china's paddy fields have been expanded in both the south and the north, and irrigation facilities increased. total and per hectare output has shown a steady rise, according to a nation-wide survey.

by 1974, paddy fields in the country were one-third more than in the liberation year of 1949. the rise in china's rice output has been faster than that of grain as a whole.

in the vast countryside, old farming systems have been constantly improved through mass participation in scientific experiments in the people's communes and production brigades. double or triple cropping now replaces single cropping. since liberation, two-fifths of the increase in total rice output have come from multiple cropping.

three crops, comprising wheat-rice-rice or green manure-rice-rice, are being reaped annually in southern china's shanghai, and chekiang, kiangsu, kwangtung, hunan, fukien, kiangsi and hupeh provinces, and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. by 1974, the country's acreage sown to double cropping rice was three times that in the early post-liberation period. per hectare grain output on shanghai's outskirts has increased from six tons to 10.5 tons as three crops are harvested instead of two.

li kuang-ching, a model peasant in taoyuan county, hunan province, harvested 7.8 tons from a 0.33-hectare experimental wheat-rice-rice plot last year. a number of localities in kwangtung province succeeded in their experiments in growing three crops of rice plus another crop of wheat in a year, harvesting an aggregate 22.5 tons per hectare.

these examples promise new vistas for developing still higher rice yields in china.

a number of early-ripening, high-yield and disease-resistant rice strains have been developed and popularized in rice-growing areas. in 1956, a peasant seed-breeder in kwangtung province cultivated an improved short-stalk variety which yields 20 to 30 per cent more than ordinary strains. since then, a number of new short-stalk varieties have been bred and popularized in other parts of the country.

chekiang province introduced atomic radiation technique in improving rice strains. a new variety ripens 45 days earlier and yields 10 per cent more than ordinary varieties. another early-ripening variety in hupeh province yields 20 per cent more than ordinary varieties.

people in various rural areas have also achieved new successes in experiments in rational close planting, irrigation, fertilizer application, soil improvement and field management.

TIBET

New Reservoir Completed in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 12, 1975)

southwest china's tibet autonomous region has recently completed a medium-sized reservoir with a capacity of 12 million cubic metres. the reservoir will supply water for 6,600 hectares of farmland.

workers and staff of a state farm started to build the reservoir 100 kilometres north of lhasa in 1973, and completed it in a little more than one year. the dam, 1,000 metres long and 18 metres high, last year stood the test of the worst flood for the past fifty years in the area. the reservoir also helped fight drought. the farm's grain output in 1974 was 27 per cent higher than in 1973.

most land of the linchou state farm lies on the banks of the satang river. during high water seasons in the past, floods used to ruin the farmland and litter it with rocks and boulders. yet there was no water when it was time for irrigation. the farm party committee made a decision at the end of 1972 to build a reservoir. a designing team of 14 workers and staff of tibetan and han nationalities was formed.

the team drew up a plan after making an extensive survey of local hydrologic, geological and geographical conditions. it suggested building three part-cut-off trenches at the foot of the dam to prevent seepage and blanketing the reservoir's bed by natural silting-up instead of manpower. the trenches and a layer of anti-seepage clay underground help to collect subterranean water, prevent seepage and protect the dam. this method could save 4 million workdays.

deputy leader of the team was a former serf, tseringthoya, who had worked as carpenter for 30 years in the old society. he was overjoyed at building a reservoir for the local people and showed great initiative. on many occasions, he led the team in making surveys on top of the hutou mountain, 4,000 metres abovesea-level. he worked out a plan to build the flood diversion channel with stone, which is easy to obtain in the locality. it saved a lot of building material while ensuring quality.

in the course of construction, many advanced people came to the fore. in spring 1973 when the work was in full swing, a 19-member "iron girls" team volunteered to dig a tunnel. the girls showed indomitable will in learning chiselling and hammering. they even worked in mid-air hanging on ropes. they completed their task in a hundred days.

the dam reached three metres in june 1973 when flood brought about by downpours breached the flood diversion channel. tibetan communist pinkang, director of the farm, immediately organized the builders to save the project. they jumped into the water to form a human wall against the pounding flood. they sealed the gap in a battle lasting 37 hours.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Minority People in Southwest China Have Their Own Medical Workers

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 13, 1975)

people of yi nationality in liangshan yi autonomous prefecture in southwest china's szechwan province now have some 3,000 full-time doctors, barefoot doctors, health workers and midwives. in old china they toiled like beasts of burden, in slave society and had not a single doctor.

since liberation the party and the people's government have paid great attention to the health of the liberated slaves and trained doctors and nurses for them.

the autonomous prefecture has medical schools, and the prefectural hospital runs regular nurse-training courses.

some young people of yi nationality have been sent to study in medical colleges in szechwan province and other parts of the country. fortytwo-year-old chang yu-shu, head of the department of medicine in the prefectural hospital, is one of the first group of yi graduates in the peking medical college. he has made medical tours in rural areas on many occasions in the past 18 years, crossing mountains and rivers to bring medical service to the multi-national people. local people praise him for his untiring efforts to improve medical skill and his high sense of responsibility in his work. he has made many investigations on the incidence of tumours, hepatitis, chronic bronchitis of the aged people and keshan disease (an endemic heart disease once regarded as incurable), and written several reports incooperation with his colleagues.

a considerable number of yi physicians have a good command of medicine. four surgeons in the prefectural hospital can perform operations on both upper and lower abdomen. some are able to undertake cranial operation, repair of lung lobes and removal of tumour from spinal cord, all involving difficult skills.

barefoot doctors of yi nationality, numbering 1,800, are an important force in promoting cooperative medical service. they learn medical skill in short-term courses or through clinical work at county or commune hospitals. barefoot doctors of each commune meet twice a month to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and discuss how to prevent and treat seasonal diseases.

pichututsung of the associated people's commune in puto county is one of the first barefoot doctors in liangshan prefecture. he acquired medical proficiency with painstaking efforts and became competent to perform dental and surgical operations. he helped two deaf persons regain their hearing with a new method of acupuncture. local people praise him for his whole-hearted service.

while preventing and treating diseases, the barefoot doctors spread hygienic knowledge among the people. they are vanguards in patriotic health campaigns and in breaking down fetishes and superstitions and changing old habits and customs. the prefecture had a high infant mortality due to a backward method of child delivery. now, the rate has been brought down drastically as pregnant women receive prenatal check-ups and welcome modern midwifery thanks to the propaganda of barefoot doctors. a health network has taken shape with 344 county and commune hospitals, apart from maternity and child care centres, health centres and stations for cooperative medical service.

YOUNG SCAVENGERS

Young Street Sweepers Love Their Profession

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 12, 1975)

young street sweepers in china's biggest city of shanghai have developed a good feeling for their profession and are determined to contribute their share to the building of socialism. helped by the local party organization and veteran workers, they conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, assiduously remould their world outlook and resolutely fight against conventional ideas.

most of the young people who are now sweeping the west nanking road are middle school graduates. at first some of them were reluctant to do the work, having heard such remarks as look do[illegible] upon street cleaners. the party branch decided to do meticulous ideological work among them and give the attack by bourgeois ideas a tit-for-tat.

the young people were organized to study the "manifesto of the communist party", "serve the people" and other marxist-leninist works. veteran street

cleaners also came to give them class education by contrasting the new society with the old. they said: "under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, we have stood up and become masters of the country. sweeping roads, like other jobs, is part of the revolutionary work and is indispensable to the building of socialism."

through the study, the young people came to understand that despising cleaning work is a reflection in the people's minds of the ideology of the landlords, the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. they vowed to challenge the idea of bourgeois right by sweeping roads for the revolution all their lives.

with raised political consciousness, these young people became more and more attached to their work. rain or shine, winter or summer, they do their daily stint without fail and keep the busy nanking road clean and tidy. they said, since their work concerns the health of tens of thousands of people, they would rather endure whatever trouble to do it well than have the people's health affected. their devoted service won the praise of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

one day, young girl hsiao tien spotted a heap of stones on the pavement while driving past in a motor-powered street sweeper. she immediately got down and collected the stones one by one and threw them into a nearby dustbin. an old man passed by and asked why she had taken so much trouble with those stones. "just for the convenience of you pedestrians," replied hsiao tien. the man grinned and said, "that's very considerate of you. you are a good youth educated by chairman mao."

the young cleaners strive to do more to the people other than perform their duty. helping the aged, the young or the blind is their common practice. one day, hsiao yu found a string of keys in front of a confectionary. though tired after the day's work, she travelled the length of the road and returned the keys to the owner. the owner clasped hsiao yu's hands and said: "you are a good servant of the people. your communist spirit is worth learning."

1975 SPRING EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

New Produce Shown at China's Spring Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 13, 1975)

new industrial products currently on display at china's 1975 spring export commodities fair are drawing the attention of businessmen and guests from many countries and regions.

exhibited for the first time are aviation jet fuel and hydraulic oil for precision machine tools. more than 80 kinds of petroleum products, double the figure at the last fair, are on show. the increase is attributed to the rapid progress of china's petroleum industry under the principle of independence and self-reliance. last year's output of crude oil, natural gas and refined oil showed 13-20 per cent increases over 1973. output of lubricants, kerosene, diesel oil and gasoline also rose substantially. china is exporting more petroleum products every year.

photos of many types of marine diesel engines, including a 10,000 h.p. one made by the shanghai diesel engine plant, and a photo of the 24,000-ton oil tanker "taching no. 61" built by the hungchi shipyard in talien are on display in the machinery hall.

also shown are home-made navigating instruments and electrical equipment as well as instruments and meters for ocean-going vessels. the fair illustrates the voyage of "fengching", a 10,000-ton class freighter consisting entirely of home-made equipment, to asia, africa and europe last year. the freighter recently called at dunkirk on its first voyage to france after visiting ports in belgium, the netherlands and the federal republic of germany.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has spurred chinese shipbuilding industry to greater progress. the chiangnan shipyard in shanghai which built "fengching" has just launched "changyang", another 10,000-ton class freighter, and is completing the hulls of two other freighters in the same class. in the first quarter of this year the shipyard achieved a record high in tonnage and a 16 per cent rise in output value over the same period last year.

the achievements of hsinho a small shipyard in tientsin which built more than 80 ships for dredging, hoisting, salvaging, ice breaking and pile driving in a few years' hard work, are also shown at the fair.

among the new exhibits are also a liquid crystal master clock which drives 50 slave-clocks within an error of one second per year and a pneumatic high-speed dental drill which makes at least 300,000 rotations per minute, dozens of times faster than ordinary dental drills.

a djs-130 electronic computer using integrated circuits is demonstrated at the fair. developed by the tientsin institute of radio technology and other organizations, it is a small general digital electronic computer that performs 500,000 operations per second. since its spring session in 1969 the commodities fair has presented domestically designed and made electronic analogue computers, transistor electronic computers and electronic computers using integrated circuits capable of conducting 2,000 to 150,000 operations per second. the electronic computers on display at the current fair show a higher calculating speed, greater functional stability and better quality and are in more extensive use than those exhibited on previous occasions.

the electronic products on display come from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. china is producing complete sets of electronic components, semi-conductor and electro-vacuum devices and integrated circuits needed on her own electronic equipment and is exporting them in increasing quantities. the quality of the electronic products has won favourable comments in countries and regions of the five continents.

progress in china's socialist industry increases the proportion of industrial products in her exports. industrial and mineral products accounted for two-thirds of the sales in the first ten days of the fair.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Give Banquet in Honor of Chinese Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk gave a banquet here this evening for chinese vice-premiers li hsien-nien and chen hsi-lien and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress li su-wen.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth were present.

among the guests were liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister of public health, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, chai tse-min and li meng-fu, and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao and his wife chao chieh.

attending were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame sarin chhak, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Arrives in Paris on Official Visit

(NCNA-English Paris, May 12, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, arrived here by special plane at 11 a.m. today on an official visit to france at the invitation of the french government.

arriving here by the same plane were the vice-premier's party including chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

french prime minister jacques chirac was at the airport to welcome vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and his party.

among those welcoming the chinese guests at the airport were: jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs; claude arnaud, french ambassador to china; jean vaudeville, prefect of val-de-marne; jean-paul angles, chief of the protocol department of the french foreign ministry.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, other diplomats and staff of the chinese embassy and hu sha, chinese representative to the 97th conference of the unesco executive board, were present.

present also were representatives of the chinese residents in france.

it was a bright sunny day. chinese and french national flags fluttered over orly airport. a red carpet was laid from the "pavillon d'honneur" to the special plane carrying vice-premier teng hsiao-ping. when the vice-premier stepped from the plane, french prime minister jacques chirac and foreign minister jean sauvagnargues walked forward and warmly shook hands with vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

in a ceremony held at the airport vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, accompanied by prime minister jacques chirac stood before the flag of the republican guard as the band played the national anthems of china and france. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister jacques chirac reviewed the guard of honour of the republic. accompanied by general jean faureau, head of the paris military region command.

then vice-premier teng hsiao-ping entered the honoured guest lounge with prime minister jacques chirac and shook hands with those who had come to the airport to welcome him.

prime minister jacques chirac spoke in the name of the president of the republic of france and the french government. he warmly welcomed vice-premier teng hsiao-ping on his official visit to france.

"your visit is proof of the interest which china and france have in each other. it bears witness to our friendly relations. it offers an opportunity to strengthen our cooperation in all fields."

"thus, mr. vice-premier, we rejoice at this visit and we rejoice at the conversations which you will have with mr. president of the republic and with myself in the days to come. these conversations will enable us to exchange views on the most important international questions and on matters concerning our two countries. i am personally convinced that these talks will prove useful and fruitful."

in reply vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: "i am very glad to be here on an official visit to france at the invitation of the french government, and thus have the opportunity to meet its leaders and come into contact with its people. france is a country in which i had the pleasure of making a stay in my youth, when the warm hospitality of the french people made a deep impression on me. today, i am very happy to be here again on a visit. what makes me particularly happy is that since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1964, the ties between our two countries have been constantly developing. it is with the sincere desire to see the further development of sino-french relations that i make this visit to your country. i am convinced that our talks will further strengthen our mutual understanding and give a new impetus to the good relations existing between our two countries.

"the french people are a great people with a glorious revolutionary tradition and a spirit of historic initiative. the chinese people cherish for them deep respect and intense admiration. the chinese and french peoples are linked by a traditional friendship. i would like to take this opportunity to extend my best wishes to the people of paris and the french people as a whole.

"in conclusion, i wan to express to you, mr. prime minister, my sincere thanks for the warm and friendly words which you have just spoken."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister jacques chirac had a friendly conversation in the honoured guest lounge before they left the airport. then, accompanied by prime minister jacques chirac, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping drove to the marigny mansion, the french guest house.

Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with Jacques Chirac

(NCNA-English Paris, May 12, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and jacques chirac, prime minister of the government of the republic of france, held talks at matignon hotel here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

on the french side were jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs; claude arnaud, french ambassador to china; francois lefebvre de laboulage, director of political affairs, and christian d'aumale, vice-director of economic and financial affairs, of the foreign ministry; and serge boidevaix, adviser to the prime minister on international affairs and cooperation.

the two sides exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere on international questions of common interest and on the development of relations between the two countries.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac Gives Banquet for Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping

(NCNA-English Paris, May 12, 1975)

french prime minister and madame jacques chirac gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on a visit to france.

among the guests were the chinese vice-premier's party including chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, was also present.

accompanying the guests at the banquet were michel poniatowski, minister of interior; jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs; robert galley, minister of equipment; madame simone veil, minister of health; edgar faure, president of the national assembly; alain poher, president of the senate; claude pierre-brossolette, secretary general of the presidency; maurice couve de murville, former prime minister; maurice schumann, former foreign minister; andre bettencourt, former minister and president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly; xavier deniau, former minister; jean de lipkowski, former secretary of state; madame irene de lipkowski, former national assembly member; alain peyrefitte, former minister; jean sainteny, former minister and member of the constitution committee; geoffroy chodron de courcel, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; claude arnaud, french ambassador to china; and eitenne manach, former french ambassador to china.

the hall was brilliantly illuminated. prime minister chirac and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping exchanged speeches, which were warmly applauded.

in his speech, prime minister jacques chirac said, "it is paris that you have chosen for your first official visit abroad, thus providing new evidence of our excellent relations and china's interests in france. please rest assured, mr. vice-premier, that the president of the republic, mr. valery giscard d'estaing, and the french government, appreciate this act of the great chinese people; they are fully aware of its importance and are very happy of this opportunity to exchange views on the principal questions of the world and to strengthen our cooperation."

he said, "your presence, and the visit to china of mr. georges pompidou in september 1973 and the number of official visits exchanged between us, are adequate proof of the quality of our relations which, in the course of the last decade, have become closer in all fields, both economic and cultural, scientific and technical. everyone knows also that with full respect for the sovereignty of each other, we have carried out between us a dialogue both on bilateral questions and on important political questions arisen from turbulent developments of the modern world.

"i see in this remarkable development of our friendly relations the manifestation of features of common character between our two peoples, the result of a similar analysis of the evolution of the contemporary world after painful experiences."

prime minister chirac pointed out, "in our eyes, a feature of common character, namely, an essential quality of a people, is our mutual adherence to national independence. in the course of a long history of as many reverses and afflictions as victories, our two countries have long ago acquired their full maturity. they have heritages of very ancient cultures and they are proud of their past. they both are legitimately concerned about maintaining their originality in international life. they realize that they should not give way to anyone, however strong, to decide their affairs. hence our vigilance against everything interfering in our national defence. but we also know that this will of independence, that is to say, the will to maintain its own capacity of decision, does not exclude the concern for international consultation and cooperation to which both of us attach importance."

he said, "france has closely followed the progressive but striking renaissance of modern china. she noted with sympathy that china was liberated by the leaps and bounds of the chinese people without any influence from external forces. so was your revolution which had been long and patiently prepared in the struggles for independence. the end of this century is the century of china which has regained control over her own destiny. we understand the very great significance of this event. after china has taken on the look and acquired the force which she shows us today, the world can no longer be what it was."

he said, "france has worked with confidence and tenacity for the construction of europe and the president of the republic, mr. valery giscard d'estaing, is determined to advance on the road of european union, and to clear or reduce the 'great walls' of the past which are still plentiful in our continent. he is also resolved to ensure that europe be a europe of its own, a europe turning towards the world in a mission which corresponds to its vocation in history, and which has today made it turn, first of all, towards the countries that have achieved independence but are continuing the struggle for their development."

he pointed out, "we are grateful to the people's republic of china which has, for many years, shown unequivocal sympathy for the necessary and laborious gestation of a new europe. today, at a time of difficulties and tests, we reaffirm our determination and confidence. in this regard, we have noted with satisfaction the words full of goodwill mr. chou en-lai said to mr. georges pompidou on september 11, 1973. finally, we rejoice over the latest decision of your government to send an ambassador to the european community, which shows the importance you attach to this great enterprise."

he said, "the time has come when we can exchange our views very frankly on the problems involving the true independence of the peoples, the development of poor countries and the elaboration of new international economic relations -- relations which are more just because they result from consultation and not confrontation and are seen in a long-term perspective beneficial to peace."

in conclusion, prime minister chirac said, "mr. vice-premier, please allow me to raise my glass in honour of chairman mao tsetung, to the good health of premier chou en-lai, in your honour mr. vice-premier and in honour of the friendship delegation accompanying you, to the development of relations between our two countries and to the friendship between the french and chinese peoples."

after prime minister chirac's speech, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping sopke at the banquet. he began by expressing deep thanks to prime minister and madame jacques chirac and to the french government, and continued:

"your enthusiastic reception is a testimony of the friendly relations between our two countries. in effect, since the establishment of the diplomatic relations in 1964, the relations between china and france have always developed satisfactorily. our contacts in the political field have become increasingly frequent, and our economic, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges have also increased incessantly. in 1973, president georges pompidou paid an official visit to our country, which marked a new development in the relations between the two countries. the friendship which has long existed between our two peoples was further strengthened. here, we naturally think of general charles de gaulle, the indomitable fighter against fascist aggression and for the defence of the national independence of france, because it is he and chairman mao tsetung who laid personally the new foundations of relations between our two countries. we have also observed with satisfaction that president valery giscard d'estaing and prime minister jacques chirac have expressed many times their desire to develop the relations between the two countries. i must say this is also the desire of china, the common desire of our two parties. here in your country today, i shall have the opportunity to exchange views with president giscard d'estaing and prime minister jacques chirac on questions of mutual interest and explore with them the ways and means to further develop the relations between the two countries. i am convinced that this will definitely contribute to the deepening of our mutual understanding.

"we have great confidence in looking forward to the prospects of the relations between our two countries

because there are many points in common between us. our two countries are unswervingly defending and safeguarding our own independence, not allowing others to issue orders to us and do as they please. although our two countries have different social systems and do not have identical positions on and the same approach to a number of questions, none of us is trying to impose one's position on the other, and still less to resort to force or threat of force. we can therefore be friends, and there are broad prospects for our relations. we maintain that the development of such relations between china and france conforms not only to the interests of our two peoples, but also to the interests of the people of the world."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping declared, "china is a developing socialist country. under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, united as one, are working industriously to build a brand-new society. we have made successes, but we still have a long way to go. furthermore, our country had a very weak starting point in the economic field and we have to make efforts for a long period to catch up with the advanced world level in industry and agriculture as well as in science and technology. our policy is independence and initiative and self-reliance, and to resolutely follow our own way. at the same time, we are willing to strengthen contacts with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and to learn useful experiences from others."

the chinese vice-premier said, "at present, the general international situation is encouraging. the world is marching forward and the people are progressing. all countries in the world which refuse to submit to aggression, control, and interference by the superpowers are fighting for the winning and defence of national independence. beset with difficulties at home and abroad, the superpowers are finding their going tougher and tougher. numerous facts prove that a small country persisting in a just struggle can defeat a superpower which launches aggression against and bullies it. this tendency will continue to develop hereafter.

"meanwhile, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that our world is far from being tranquil. the superpowers are competing for world hegemony by hook or by crook, and in particular their rivalry in europe has become fiercer and fiercer, causing a steady increase in the factors of war. this has aroused the concern of an increasing number of people. people are also well aware from where the threat of war to the world and europe mainly comes. the european people who have gone through two world wars want peace and security, and the chinese people can understand this perfectly. we also want a relatively favourable

international environment so that we can carry on our construction. however, the trees may prefer calm but the wind will not subside; and things often tend to develop independently of the will of man. while striving for a better international environment, we should be adequately alert to any sudden change in the situation, and make effective preparations. only thus can we be invulnerable.

"the french people are a great people with a glorious tradition. in this century, they have carried out a struggle of heroic and unswerving resistance to foreign aggression. they understand deeply that without national independence, the people will have nothing. at present, the french people, who do not submit to external pressure, are continuing their efforts to defend their national independence. we are glad to see that the french government upholds the policy of independence, strengthens independent defence and calls for the union of western europe. we fully appreciate your position and wish you new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and reinforcing the union of western europe," vice-premier teng hsiao-ping stated.

in conclusion, he proposed a toast to the prosperity of the french republic and happiness of its people, to the continued development of the relations between china and france and the friendship between the two peoples, to the health of his excellency president giscard d'estaing, to the health of his excellency prime minister and madame jacques chirac, and to the health of all the french friends present.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet. the guests and hosts held friendly conversations while the banquet proceeded.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Makes Brief Stopover in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, May 12, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, made a brief stop-over here today on his way to paris for an official visit to france.

he was greeted at the airport by iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs bahram bahrami and chief of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs aboul hassan bakhtiar.

chinese ambassador hao teh-ching and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Third International Middle School Students' Basketball Championships Close in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, May 12, 1975)

the third international middle school students' basketball championships closed here yesterday with the chinese girls' and boys' teams coming third and eighth respectively.

yugoslavia captured the title and sweden was runner-up in the girls' division. the boys' three top team honours went to italy, yugoslavia and sweden.

the championships opened in rieti city, central italy, on may 4 and the finals were played off in rome. basketball players from 15 countries and regions took part in the championships.

the chinese boys' and girls' teams were warmly welcomed by italian basketball enthusiasts many of whom expressed through various channels to the chinese players their friendly sentiments for the chinese people. through competitions, the chinese players exchanged technique with players from other countries and enhanced friendship with them.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with japanese friend kaheita okazaki.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun and wu shu-tung.

Signing Ceremony for Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and Sixth Delegation to China from Japanese Socialist Party Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

a signing ceremony for the joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party was held here today.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, attended the signing ceremony.

liao cheng-chih, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and tomomi narita, leader of the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party signed the joint statement.

attending the signing ceremony on the japanese side were secretary-general of the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party kanji kawasaki and members of the delegation airo kitayama, riki suzuki, togo yoneda, shigeru ito, takatoshi fujida, toshio otuka and kenji haatori, as well as leader of the japanese friendship delegation of the japan-china workers' exchange association tomitaro kaneda now in peking.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan, lin li-yun, sun ping-hua,

li fu-teh, lin po, chin li, liu chih, wang yin and yeh chi-yung and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang ching-ju, fu yu-fang, chao chun-chen, han hsi-ya and shan ta-chi.

Joint Statement of the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association and the 6th Delegation to China from the Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

following is the full text of the joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party:

the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party with mr. tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party, as its leader visited peking, capital of the people's republic of china, from may 5 to 12, 1975 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

during the visit of the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party, vice-premier li hsien-nien met all members of the delegation and had a conversation with them in an atmosphere of friendship.

during the visit, talks were held between the delegation of the china-japan friendship association with liao cheng-chih, president of the association, as its leader and the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party with chairman tomomi narita as its leader.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were also: chang hsiang-shan (vice-president of the china-japan friendship association), lin li-yun (council member), sun ping-hua (secretary-general), li fu-teh (council member), lin po (council member), chin li (council member), liu chih (council member), wang yin and yeh chi-yung.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were kanji kawasaki (secretary-general of the delegation, member of the central executive committee, director of the international affairs bureau), airo kitayama (member of the central executive committee, in charge of policy study), riki suzuki (member of the central executive committee, chairman of the finance committee), togo yoneda (member of the central executive committee, director of the educational and propaganda bureau), shigeru ito (member of the central executive committee, director of the national movement bureau), takatoshi fujida (secretary-general of the japan-china special committee), toshio otuka (chief

of the editorial department of the party organ bureau) and kenji haatori (member of the international affairs bureau).

during the talks, the two sides stated their respective views on the international situation and questions of common interest and, in the spirit of seeking the common grounds instead of stressing the differences between them, reached a unanimity of views on a number of major questions.

the two sides point out: the latest developments in indochina are most exhilarating. with the complete liberation of cambodia and south viet nam one after the other, the people of cambodia and south viet nam have, through protracted heroic fighting, won great victories of far-reaching historical significance and set a brilliant example for all the oppressed nations and people in their struggles for liberation. progress in the situation in indochina proves once again that no force whatsoever can stop this historical trend -- countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

the two sides hold that the current international situation is marked by increasing turbulence and unrest, that all the basic contradictions of the world are sharpening, and that the situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries of the world and unfavourable to colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

the united states is, to this day, bolstering up the park chung hee puppet clique in its reactionary rule over the people in south korea and vainly trying to hang on in the southern part of the korean peninsula. in japan, it attempts to further strengthen its military bases, infringing on the independence and sovereignty of that country. the soviet union flagrantly sent its troops to invade czechoslovakia, occupies the territories of other countries, including japan's chishima islands, and is peddling everywhere a so-called "system of collective security in asia". as the two nuclear powers, the united states and the soviet union, are locked in an arms race and contend with each other everywhere, there is no tranquility in the world. the two sides, therefore, unanimously hold that it is essential to oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers.

the delegation from the japanese socialist party emphasizes that, proceeding from th policy of neutrality based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, it opposes power politics and is ready to establish and develop relations with all countries.

the two sides express: firm support for the korean people in their just struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland free from any interference from the outside;

firm support for the arab people in their just struggle against interference by imperialism and against israeli aggression and expansion and for the recovery of their lost territories and for the restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people;

firm support for the liberation struggles of the peoples of southern africa for national independence and against white racist rule;

firm support for the struggles of the peoples of various european countries to defend democracy and safeguard their vital rights and interests and to oppose control and interference by the big powers; firm support for all just struggles of the people of the world.

the chinese side expresses admiration for the just struggle conducted by the japanese socialist party, together with the people of japan, for the abrogation of the japan-u.s. "security treaty", the dismantlement of military bases and the recovery of the northern territories, and appreciates the energetic efforts and contributions made by the japanese socialist party in promoting the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan and in developing china-japan friendship by upholding the banner of china-japan friendship and inheriting and carrying forward the asanuma spirit.

the delegation of the japanese socialist party praises the tremendous successes achieved by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china.

the two sides note with pleasure that, thanks to the joint efforts of the two peoples, there has been fresh progress in the friendly relations between the two countries and the cause of friendship between the two peoples since the establishment of china-japan diplomatic relations, and the important task at present is to conclude the china-japan treaty of peace and friendship at an early date. the two sides unanimously hold that the treaty to be concluded must be a step forward from the basis of the joint statement of the governments of china and japan, and that no backward step is permissible. the two sides express their readiness to make joint efforts to remove every resistance and promote the realization of this at an early date, so as to further consolidate and develop the good-neighbourly relations of friendship between the two countries.

the two sides express the wish to further strengthen the exchanges and friendly cooperation between them and continuously make fresh contributions to the cause of china-japan friendship.

the two sides hold that the current visit to china by the delegation of the japanese socialist party is highly beneficial to the promotion of the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

liao cheng-chih
leader of the delegation of the
china-japan friendship association

tomomi narita
leader of the sixth
delegation to china
from the japanese
socialist party

peking, may 12, 1975

Sixth Delegation to China from Japanese Socialist Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party led by tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the party, left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including lin li-yun and sun ping-hua.

present were kensuke yanagiya, minister-counsellor of the japanese embassy here, and visiting japanese friend tomitaro kaneda.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Goodwill Delegation of Publishers and Editors

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met with the japanese goodwill delegation of publishers and editors led by yasuyoshi tokuma, with naoko takizawa as its secretary-general.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned chang yu and su yang.

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation of Japan-China Workers' Exchange Association

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friendship delegation of the japan-china workers' exchange association with tomitaro kaneda, secretary general of the association, as leader, toshio yamamoto as deputy leader and toshio arai as secretary general.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned, including han hsi-ya, wang ching-ju and chien ta-tung.

Japanese Personages Want Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Peace, Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 12, 1975)

japanese personages demanded inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty in articles contributed to japanese press recently.

historian kiyoshi inoue writing in the latest issue of "present-day asia" said: "the soviet government is exerting pressures on the japanese government and some leading members of the ruling liberal democratic party in an attempt to obstruct the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty. this is a flagrant and crude interference in japan's internal affairs. the soviet union is trying its utmost to oppose especially the wording in the proposed treaty that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in asia and the pacific and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country to establish such hegemony."

he said that the soviet union advocates, with great fanfare, an "asian collective security system" with a view to putting asia under its hegemonic domination.

"if the 'asian collective security system' advocated by the soviet union is one for genuine peace and amity with complete equality and mutual benefit among asian countries, it is only natural that no hegemony-seeking in asia by any country should be considered as the basis of the system. why then

should the soviet union be so strongly at odds with the anti-hegemony clause in a japan-china peace and friendship treaty? this negative attitude shows that the (anti-hegemony) clause has touched the soviet union on a tender spot."

to smash hegemony, the article said, it is necessary to include the anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

kazuo fushiki, dietman of the komei party, in an article carried by the "komei shimbun" on may 5 said that the anti-hegemony clause had been included in the japan-china joint statement. therefore, it is not proper to oppose such clause in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

"since both japan and china do not seek hegemony, it is natural for them to oppose efforts by any other country to seek hegemony. we are now urging the foreign ministry to hold talks between the two countries on the anti-hegemony issue in order to conclude the peace and friendship treaty at an early date," the article added.

military critic hiroshi osanai said in an article carried by the latest issue of the monthly "japan-china cultural exchange" that the japan-china peace and friendship treaty should be concluded as early as possible on the basis of the principle of the japan-china joint statement, and that this treaty should clearly express the anti-hegemony stand.

"the united states and the soviet union are engaged in an all-out arms race," he pointed out. "to oppose hegemony is an indispensable guarantee to peace and security in japan and security in asia," he said.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New and Former Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

hua kuo-feng, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with hamad abdul aziz aydi, newly-appointed head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and munier ibrahim hmoud, former head of the mission, who will soon leave here at the end of his turn of office.

present were chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets Portuguese Communist Party (M-L) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the portuguese communist party (marxist-leninist) led by general secretary vilar.

after the meeting, comrade chi teng-kuei gave a dinner for the delegation.

present at the meeting and the dinner were keng piao and feng hsuan, members of the c.p.c. central committee and head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Fetes Somali Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the somali livestock and forestry friendship delegation led by yusuf ali osman, secretary of state for the ministry of livestock, forestry and range.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and embassy officials were present at the banquet.

present were hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

at the banquet, minister sha feng and secretary of state yusuf ali osman toasted the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of china and somalia.

the somali delegation arrived here this morning.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Scientific Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 12, 1975)

the scientific delegation from thailand led by pradisth cheosakul, president of the science society of thailand, with sukhum sritanyaratana, secretary-general of the society, as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home on may 10.

while in china, the delegation toured kwangchow, peking, shenyang, shanghai and hangchow, calling at factories, schools and rural people's communes. they had academic discussions with chinese scientific research institutes and scientists.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Federation of Trinidad and Tobago Gives Banquet for Chinese Troupe

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, May 11, 1975)

the chinese federation of trinidad and tobago gave a grand banquet here this afternoon in honour of the visiting performing arts troupe of china headed by hao liang and ting hsueh-sung.

among those present at the banquet were eric williams, prime minister and minister of external affairs of trinidad and tobago, several other ministers, the chief justice, the attorney general, the commissioner of the police and other high-ranking officials of the trinidad and tobago government, and erica williams, daughter of the prime minister.

speaking at the banquet, godfrey chen, president of the chinese federation of trinidad and tobago, said that the

performance of the troupe is evidence of the achievement of the people's republic of china in the cultural field. he hoped that the visit of the troupe will have tremendous value in the cultural exchange between china and trinidad and tobago.

trinidad and tobago minister of education and culture carlton gomes spoke at the banquet. he said that the performance of the chinese troupe demonstrates that its arts belongs to the third world, and manifests the new ideas and new achievements of china today. he wished every success to the troupe's visit and performance.

troupe leader hao liang expressed thanks to the hosts, the government of trinidad and tobago and prime minister eric williams. he said that china and trinidad and tobago are both developing countries of the third world. the friendship between the two peoples cemented in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism will surely grow daily.

after the banquet, the chinese troupe gave a short performance. tenor wu yen-tse sang with revolutionary emotion the song "people of taiwan, our own brothers". his performance won prolonged applause.

yang mai, chinese charge d'affaires to trinidad and tobago, attended the banquet.

Economic Mission from Trinidad and Tobago Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1975)

the economic mission from trinidad and tobago led by errol e. mahabir, minister of industry and commerce, left here by air this afternoon.

seeing the mission off at the airport were chinese foreign trade minister li chiang and vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries tang ke.

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires a. i. of the embassy of the co-operative republic of guyana in peking, was present.

CHINA AND UN

Geneva Sea Law Conference--Another Round in Third World's Struggles Against Maritime Hegemonism

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 12, 1975)

the third session of the third united nations sea law conference ended may 9 after the third world and other small and medium-sized countries waged fierce struggle against the maritime hegemonism of the two superpowers and again forced them into a passive and isolated position.

the session examined and discussed hundreds of draft articles on sea laws to regulate territorial waters, international navigation in straits within territorial seas, exclusive economic zones, the exploitation of international seabed resources and administering authority, maritime scientific research and the prevention of sea waters pollution. the hot debate centring on the drafts reflected two basic diametrically opposed stands or attitudes: whether to run counter to the trend of history by defending the old sea law regime serving imperialist interests, or to go with the historical trend and draw up a new law of the sea which respects the sovereignty and legitimate interests of various countries, the numerous small and medium states in particular.

the old regime of the sea, as the representative of peru put it, serves colonialism and hegemonism and even hegemonic aggression. in spite of the maritime powers' obstinate resistance to change, the formulation of a new legal regime of the sea has become an irresistible historical trend, he declared.

the acute struggles at the conference took place between the developing countries on the one hand and the superpowers and a few other marine powers on the other.

the 200-nautical-mile sea right and the establishment of exclusive economic zones are the main points of the new sea law that the developing and other small and medium-sized countries have been striving for, and are the two focal points of the struggles against the hegemony the two superpowers practise. during the second session of the conference held in caracas last year, the soviet representative was forced to verbally "recognize" the 200-nautical-mile economic zone, but he tried in one way or another to use specific clauses to eliminate the essentials of the exclusive economic zone. the u.s. representative used the same tactics. their hypocrisy was unmasked by representatives of the third world countries. when the conference was resumed this year,

the representatives of the two superpowers brought out their bag of worn-out tricks again. at the meeting, they made a show of "recognizing" the coastal states' "sovereign rights" over all natural resources in the economic zones, while outside the meetings they tried to sow discord among them. in this way they hoped to prevent the conference from reaching agreement in accordance with the just stands and reasonable demands of the third world and other small and medium-sized countries on the economic zone question. in an attempt to undermine the basic essentials of the economic zone, the soviet representative continued to peddle the idea that "the economic zone is part of the high seas". this idea was refuted by the algerian representative, who pointed out the absurdity of presenting the economic zone and the high seas as one and the same. the guinean representative spoke on the imperative need to clearly define the nature of and rights within the economic zone in order to prevent the superpowers from turning the seas and oceans into arenas of contention for domination and hegemony. refutations by many representatives of asian, african and latin-american countries of the fallacies of the superpowers' maritime hegemonism left the u.s. and soviet representatives no grounds for justifying their positions.

the problem concerning international navigation in straits within territorial seas is another focal point of the struggle against superpowers' maritime hegemonism. contending for maritime domination and attempting to realize their ulterior plans, the two superpowers defied the coastal countries' claims of sovereignty and asserted that the principle of "freedom of the high seas" also applied to the straits. their representatives repeatedly obstructed the efforts of the coastal country representatives to explain their just stand and reasonable proposals at the session. defying these pressures, however, the coastal countries firmly called for "innocent passage" through straits within territorial seas when used for international navigation. in a forceful counter-attack against the superpowers, representatives of the third world countries held that the "innocent passage" clauses should specify the kind of actions by foreign vessels likely to harm the peace and security of coastal countries. these should include all belligerent act by foreign military vessels and espionage activities against coastal countries.

during the session, the group of 77-nations put forward a member of draft articles concerning the exploitation and use of international seabed resources, maritime scientific research and the prevention of sea waters pollution. these draft articles, which ran counter to the draft articles submitted by the superpowers, were supported by many third world countries and some other countries.

one of the superpowers threatened that if the sea law conference failed to reach agreement, the superpower would proceed unilaterally to explore and exploit international seabed resources. this attitude aroused indignation among many developing countries and a number of second world countries, who opposed the arrogant and unreasonable threats and demanded that the session make a counter decision.

the session failed to reach agreement on important substantive questions. as head of the chinese delegation pointed out, the reason for this was that "at the law of the sea conference, on the one side are the third world and all the other countries which value their independence and sovereignty and oppose hegemonism; they are striving hard to completely change the outdated legal regime of the sea based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and seek to establish a fair and reasonable new law of the sea. on the other side are the two superpowers which still maintain their positions of hegemonism, and who assiduously cling to the outdated legal regime of the sea and refuse to abandon their control and monopoly over the seas and oceans." obviously, that is where the obstacle lies. the conference can achieve progress only when the superpowers give up their hegemonic stand and are genuinely prepared to engage in serious discussion and consultation on an equal footing with the numerous developing and other countries who favour the establishment of a just and new law of the sea.

although the third session of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea has closed, the struggle has not come to an end. the third world countries and people are able to see with increasing clarity that the superpowers will not lightly abandon their maritime hegemony and move toward establishing a new sea law to replace the old one in conformity with the interests of the majority of the world countries and peoples. holding to principle, the third world countries and people must therefore carry the struggle to the end, in strengthened unity with the other small and medium-sized countries and their people.

END

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